

Every person who breaks that law, is individually liable to its penalties. This is unquestionable. But in stating this fact we concede nothing, we only define. We do not, in making the statement, admit the justice of the law or the logic of the ruling, neither do we modify or in any way insinuate a change in the doctrine, policy or counsel of the Church. We maintain the divinity of the law on celestial marriage. As a matter of belief we still dispute the right of Congress to enact a statute against it and, also the arguments—if they can be dignified with such a name—of the Supreme Court in its decision on the validity of the Act. But while occupying this ground, we leave each individual to act for himself and risk the consequences, human or divine, as we have always done, nothing less, nothing more.

There is neither right nor reason why the "Mormon Church should solemnly renounce plural marriage," any more than baptism for the dead or any other tenet received and established as part of its acknowledged creed. The doctrine is proclaimed, its practice is and has been an individual matter, and the persecution or prosecution of those who break the human law is a matter between them and the executors of the law, over both of whom is the Omnipotent Jehovah in whose hands are governments as well as persons, and to whom we submit our cause for final decision.

Local and Other Matters

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 5.

For the North.—This afternoon Apostle Brigham Young and Mr. John Q. Cannon, of the NEWS, left for Soda Springs and the Salt River region, on a pleasure trip of a month's duration. We hope their object will be realized.

Fatal Mishap.—Mr. Thomas Williams, expressman for Z. C. M. I., and his wife, returned to the city yesterday morning from a month's absence at Soda Springs. While there a sad accident occurred, by which they were robbed of their little son. While playing near one of the mineral springs of that locality, the child fell into the water and was strangled by the strong gases emanating therefrom. We sympathize with the parents in their bereavement.

A Good Opportunity.—Elder Walter Granger writes from St. George, Utah, under date of the 30th ult., as follows:

"If the relatives or friends of our brethren and sisters, who died while crossing the plains with hand carts, in 1856, will forward me the names and the information they possess, relative to the time and place of the birth and baptism of such, I will interest myself in getting the necessary temple ordinances attended to for and in their behalf.—*Millennial Star* please copy.

Good Coal.—We have received a fine specimen of coal from the new Lost Creek mine, about forty miles from Ogden. The vein from which it was taken was discovered about a year ago by the Browning Brothers, the present proprietors. It is a vein five feet six inch, every inch of which is coal. The specimen at our office has been out in the sun three weeks, but is yet hard and compact, showing that the coal is of a good quality, and very convenient for shipping. It is said to have less slack than any other. Many teams are engaged in hauling, and as produce is taken at the mine for coal, which costs but \$2 25 per ton, it is fast becoming justly popular.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 6.

Deseret Museum.—Several coins of Denmark, among which is a silver 12 skilling piece of the date of 1721, in fine preservation, were presented yesterday to the Museum by the Hon. Joseph Rich, of Idaho.

The Delinquent Tax Case.—In the delinquent tax case, now up before the District Court, Mr. Zera Snow, who was speaking yesterday afternoon when our account of the proceedings closed, continued his argument until the time for adjournment.

This morning Mr. Merritt, also of counsel for the defense, resumed the argument and was followed by his colleague Mr. Royle. Judge McBride then took up the opposite

side and spoke until one o'clock, when both sides rested and the case was taken under advisement. The Court then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

"Dispatch" Notes.—A fire at Corinne, night before last, destroyed the dwelling house of Mr. Butterbaugh. Loss, \$1,500, insured \$1,000.

Mr. M. V. Morse, of Evanston, who, it will be remembered, was wounded and lost in the mountains of Wyoming some time ago, was found the day the search was being made, alive and conscious.

Suffocated in a Mine.—The following special to the NEWS was received this afternoon per Deseret Telegraph:

ALTA CITY, Utah,
Sept. 6th, 1879.

About midnight last night, six men were suffocated in the Grizzly Mine, three of them in the effort to rescue others. The cause of the accident is ascribed to smoke from the engine furnace on the tunnel level, the exit of which had become choked, and thereby the smoke was driven back through the mine. Supt. J. J. O'Toole was one of those who narrowly and miraculously escaped. The bodies of all are recovered. Those of Geo. T. Taylor, of American Fork, and C. D. Sherck will be forwarded from Alta to-day; the former to his late home, and the latter to Salt Lake City to the care of Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., of which he was a member. An inquest has been held, but the verdict of the jury is not yet known.

Voices from Dixie.—From a St. George communication dated Aug. 31, we take the following:

"President McAllister returned home last Monday well and hearty. Elders D. H. Cannon and James G. Bleak met him at Pinto and escorted him to this city.

On Sunday last, a small house and all it contained, belonging to Bro. Bleak, was totally destroyed by fire.

The drouth still continues; the prospect for fall wheat being planted is very discouraging to farmers, all of which tends to a depression of business. Unless times become better in Dixie, many of the inhabitants will become discouraged and seek homes farther south.

The southern country contains a faithful, hardy population, who have struggled bravely to make this land what it now is, but it requires men of more than common financial ability and enterprise to give life and energy to business in this desert land. All respect and admire the faithful labors of Prest. Erastus Snow and those who have aided him so much in redeeming these barren wastes, and building the beautiful City of St. George."

Stake Priesthood Meeting.—The regular monthly meeting of the priesthood of this Stake, was held this forenoon in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms, President A. M. Cannon and Joseph E. Taylor, presiding. All the city and country wards were represented, also 1st, 2d, 5th, 8th and 12th Quorums of Elders, 1st and 2d Quorums of Priests and the 19th and the Granite Ward's Quorum of Deacons.

Elder George Goddard, in behalf of the Tabernacle Committee, read a financial statement of what had been required of the different Wards of the Stake and the amounts each had paid, and wished to know whether the committee should go ahead and put in the gas and heating apparatus.

Bishop E. D. Woolley spoke in favor of each Ward paying up their assessments, and finishing the House for use.

President Cannon also spoke in favor of finishing the Tabernacle and having the use of it during this coming winter.

Elder Jos. Felt, President of the Y. M. M. I. A. of the stake, desired the aid of the Bishops in giving the necessary support and encouragement to such organizations.

Meteoric Phenomenon.—Shortly after seven o'clock last evening the inhabitants of our city were startled by a strange and brilliant phenomenon that made its appearance in the western sky, a little to the north of the cardinal point, and continued for about 20 or 30 minutes before vanishing away. The general verdict is that it was a meteor. Many say they saw a ball of fire descend to the earth, in a slanting direction, leaving its tail in the sky long after it had gone down. Our attention was directed

to the sight immediately after its appearance and at that time it was a long slanting streak, shaped like a bayonet, and of the hue of lightning. It remained several minutes in this shape, touching the horizon, and then began changing, forming a zig zag line, becoming more dim every moment, and presenting the appearance of a number of sunlit cloudlets. While passing away, it described a number of fantastic shapes, according to some, taking the forms of various letters. Some saw "W" plainly defined, others "Z" with a star at each extreme, while some declare they could read "War" very plainly. The enthusiasts who stoutly assert it to be a sign of ominous import, are equal to the scoffers who ridicule the idea of any significance attaching to it. At any rate it was a strange sight, and if a meteor, was of an unusual character. Those who are willing to believe it to be one are puzzled to account for its remaining so long visible and then so slowly and gradually fading away.

One of the latest opinions is that it was not a meteor but a mirage. The Ogden Junction, of this morning, which we have received since the above was written, contains an account of the phenomenon, visible there at the same time it was here, the description of which corroborates the one we have given.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 8.

Last Company.—The last company of emigrants, this season, will leave Liverpool on the 18th of October.

Kicked and Killed.—A little boy named Franz Elvers, 12 years of age, was kicked by a horse near Commercial Street, last Thursday, and died from his injuries on Saturday.

The Land Commission.—General Williamson and the other gentleman composing the land commission are registered at the Walker House. Their first session was to be held to-day.

Organs and Pianos.—Mr. D. O. Calder advertises in this evening's NEWS, his immense and splendid stock of new pianos and organs, of all kinds, shapes, sizes and prices, selected by himself during his extended life display at his musical warehouses, Main Street.

"Junction" Jottings.—Ogden's sidewalks are ailing.

News is scarce up there.

The Logan Leader was expected to appear this morning, instead of Thursday, as at first announced.

Professor Heimbarger's grand concert at the Union Opera House, Saturday evening, was a success.

Broken Arm.—Mr. Wm. Lambourne, paper-hanger, of the 20th Ward, while pursuing his vocation in the 15th Ward, this morning was precipitated some distance by the breaking of the step-ladder he was standing upon, and his arm broken by the fall. Dr. Benedict set the limb, and the patient went home comfortable.

Stock-Holders Meeting.—At a meeting of the stockholders of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co., held on Friday afternoon, a majority of stock being represented, the following named officers and directors were elected:

President—John Taylor.

Vice-Presidents—Wilford Woodruff, Geo. Q. Cannon, Brigham Young, Joseph F. Smith.

Directors.—H. B. Clawson, James Jack, David O. Calder, John T. Caine, LeGrande Young, Thomas G. Webber, David McKenzie, L. John Nuttall.

The institution continues to do a general banking business, three doors south of the Co-op. and is in a prosperous condition.

Burial of the Victims.—The body of C. D. Scherk which was sent down from Alta on Saturday, was buried to-day, under the auspices of Utah Lodge No. 1 I. O. O. F. Hugh McDonald, James Lawrence, James M. McCormick and Robinson Williamson, were brought to the city by last evening's train and buried to-day at the same time as their unfortunate comrade, Mr. Scherk. Mr. Batemen represented J. J. O. Toole in arranging the funeral, etc.

The funeral services of C. D. Scherk, conducted by the Lodge, were first performed, then the

bodies of the other four were placed in one grave, side by side, after which the Rev. R. M. Kirby read the Episcopal burial service.

District Court.—Proceedings in the District Court, Monday, Sep. 8, 1879, C. J. Hunter, presiding:

J. G. Sutherland vs. George Crismon et al.; the Court gives its reasons and opinions bearing thereupon. Demurrer sustained as to that part of the answer setting forth a compliance with the statutes in its requirements, as not fully shown by the answer. That branch of the demurrer disclaiming obligation to pay, overruled. Right to seize unlawful under the new law. Defendants except. (Held in abeyance till Wednesday.)

S. J. Jonassen vs. Salt Lake City; demurrer sustained; complaint dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Arie Pinedo vs. Wm. Hyndman et al.; demurrer overruled; 15 days to answer.

Louis Linman vs. C. D. Schell et al.; demurrer sustained; plaintiff excepts; ten days to amend.

Henry Barns vs. Utah Coal Mining and Coke Company; report of E. T. Sprague, referee, this day filed. By consent, cause placed at foot of calendar, upon motion for judgment on report of referee, the defendant waiving notice of filing such report and of such motion.

Wm. Wale vs. American Central Insurance Company; demurrer to complaint argued, submitted and taken under advisement.

Court adjourned till Tuesday, at 10 a. m.

Tabernacle Services.—The congregation, yesterday afternoon, which was large, and included quite a number of strangers, was addressed by Apostle Orson Pratt. His subject was the Book of Mormon, its character, history and purpose. He began by expressing his pleasure at being able to state that his task was finished for which he had been absent nine months in Great Britain, viz., the revision and electrotyping of the Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants. All should be acquainted with these books. In the eyes of the Latter-day Saints they were as sacred as any revelation of God.

The Book of Mormon had been published 49 years. When a boy, and he translated it by the gift and power of God. We had not only Joseph's testimony, but that of eleven others, as to its divine authenticity, and their testimony could not be controverted. It was also predicted by the ancient prophets. If the Book of Mormon was not the one referred to by them, then we must still look for a book similar in character, for the prophecy must be fulfilled. This book, with the Latter-day Saints, is as sacred as the Bible. And why should it not be? The Bible contained no declaration that the canon of Scripture was to be filled in its compilation. The compilation of what is now termed the Bible was not predicted. We could not limit God's revelations to humanity to the Jews, and assert that their Bible was the only word of God. Were not the ancient tribes of Israel all equally favored of God? Elijah and Elisha, two of Israel's greatest prophets, were not of Judah, but of the other Ten Tribes. Their revelations were just as sacred, though, as if the writers had been Jews, and were incorporated into the Jewish Bible. The Nephites on this land also received divine manifestations and revelations. They were also of Israel. Would God leave them without guidance? The Book of Mormon was the record of these Nephites. Why should it thought inconsistent with the character of God to be impartial in administering to his children? Is He limited in his power? Does not Jeremiah say that in the last days knowledge is to cover the earth as the waters cover the great deep? Who is harmed by additional revelation to the Bible? Did it injure Matthew's testimony because Mark wrote after him, or Mark because Luke wrote, or Luke because John wrote? Neither was the Bible invalidated or injured in the least, because the Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants were given to bear witness to, and corroborate it. Strangers present, perhaps, thought these were beautiful theories if they could only believe them. What kind of testimony did they require? Twelve men had testified that the Book of Mormon was a divine record, and their testimony had never been retracted nor successfully controverted. Was other evi-

dence wanted? Then obey the Gospel and the Holy Ghost would testify the same thing, and every baptized believer could obtain a personal knowledge for himself that this book was a divine revelation and this Church the only true one upon the face of the earth.

The gathering of Israel was predicted in the latter days. Was it to be fulfilled? The evidence was before the world to-day, in the gathering of the Latter-day Saints, who were the only people gathering, or who could be made to do so. Other denominations lacked the union necessary to enable the people to engage in so stupendous an undertaking. This, however, was only the beginning. The Saints would yet be numbered, not only by hundreds of thousands, but by millions. Their future destiny was not the Sandwich Islands, not Australia, nor any of the Islands of the sea. Where was it? The speaker prophesied that before many years western Missouri, eastern Kansas, and the neighboring regions would be occupied by a happy, prosperous, peaceable people, cultivating the earth, building cities and beautifying the land in every way. These would be the Latter-day Saints and their headquarters would be in Jackson County, Missouri. When the question would be asked, "Where have they come from?" the answer would be, "From the nations of the earth, from the mountains of Utah, from the islands of the sea." They would purchase the lands, there. God would enrich them for that purpose, and there was no law to prevent them doing so. This was no idle dream. It was the promise of God, and the faith of his people. They had seen too many of his promises fulfilled to doubt the truth of this. The speaker blessed the congregation and closed his discourse.

The choir sang the anthem, "Daughter of Zion."

NO REMEDY of the age is achieving more successful and widely appreciated results than **GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP**. It is confessedly the most effective remedy for diseases of the skin, and by the feminine portion of the community it is recognized as an incomparable beautifier of the complexion. Those who have either experienced or witnessed its effects have been convinced in the most practical way possible that it is genuinely efficacious. It has largely superseded the use of Sulphur Baths, which are among the best known of medicinal agencies, simply for the reason that it is quite as fruitful of curative results in cases of skin diseases, gout and rheumatism, and does its work at far lighter cost. The cuticle through its influence acquires unwonted purity and smoothness, a consideration of no small importance to ladies troubled with complexional defects. Scalds, burns, burrs, cuts, sores, bruises and sprains are cured by it, and the pain which they cause speedily alleviated. Dandruff is dispelled by its use; a fact of moment to persons whose hair is prematurely falling out in consequence of a proper want of moisture in the scalp, a deficiency amply compensated for by **GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP**, which opens the pores and so keeps the scalp cool and moist. When clothing or linen becomes infected, it may be easily disinfected by thoroughly washing and rinsing with the Soap, which for bleaching purposes is unrivaled, imparting to woolen, cotton and linen fabrics the whiteness of snow. Of obnoxious diseases caused by contact with the person it is an infallible preventive as well as an excellent remedy. Those diseases of the skin for which "Sulphur Ointments" were long and erroneously regarded as the only efficient remedy, are now eradicated with far greater certainty by **GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP**, which instead of soiling the linen like the compounds alluded to is eminently conservative of cleanliness as well as health. It is an article without a drawback, and with many and unmistakable points of superiority.

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