

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE

DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

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WEDNESDAY, - APRIL 4, 1888.

GENERAL ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Fifty-eighth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, April 5th, 1888, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

The officers and members of the Church are respectfully invited to attend.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,

In behalf of the Council of the Twelve Apostles.

IN RELATION TO THE JEWS.

THE other day we were accosted by a Hebrew resident of this city, a well known business man, in reference to a gentleman of the same race who recently arrived in this city and who claims to have been convinced that Jesus is the Messiah. The gentleman who addressed us expressed surprise that this journal should have mentioned the person referred to in the way it did, intimating that an "apostate Jew" should have no consideration from "Mormons" above all people. From what the gentleman stated he left the impression that what he expressed was a sentiment somewhat generally felt among the Hebrew residents of Salt Lake.

This is surprising, on the ground that the News has stated nothing in relation to the gentleman who caused this feeling except his presence here, and what he claimed to be the object of his visit. Some remarks made by him at a public meeting also appeared in these columns. These are matters of news and consequently of some interest to the public. To treat a stranger with courtesy and afford him facilities for investigating the religious principles of our community are what should always be accorded, without reference to race or previous conditions.

We introduce this incident not for the purpose of rendering it in any way conspicuous, but for the object of explaining some of the views of the Latter-day Saints in relation to the Jews. Such an explanation ought to be sufficient to show that it would be as inconsistent, not to say illiberal, for a Jew to expect a "Mormon" to view a great many things from the standpoint of the former as *vice versa* in the present condition of the Jewish mind. To be in unison with the Hebrew view of what constitutes an apostate it would be necessary for a "Mormon" to place Jesus in that category, when our Church accepts it as a fundamental doctrine that He is the Messiah and came to fulfill the Jewish law and the Prophets, not to destroy them. Peter, James, John, Paul and their cotemporary co-workers in the establishment of primitive Christianity would necessarily have to be placed upon the same list. Consequently what would be deemed apostasy on the one side would be considered its opposite on the other. But we have no quarrel with the Jews on that account. They have a perfect right to hold their convictions upon that or any other point, and the privilege in that respect is not one-sided.

In relation to the Hebrews as a race there is no community by whom they are held in higher esteem than by the Latter-day Saints. The latter view the persecutions and cruelties heaped upon them in all ages as cruel, barbarous and unjustifiable. When so-called civilized nations have in this age of enlightenment subjected them to such processes it has been a matter of regret to this community, and this journal has denounced such doings in no measured terms.

The Jews are remnants of the chosen people of God, their preservation as a distinct race while scattered in all nations is one of the greatest phenomena connected with the history of the earth, and we believe there is a divine purpose in the whole of it. That they are a superior race in many respects is apparent to every unprejudiced thinker. The preservation of their aggregate individuality alone is a striking proof of this fact. Nothing but pre-eminent physical and intellectual qualities, under divine guidance, could have prevented their absorption, the inevitable fate of a weak people intermixed with stronger communities. It is needless to point to their situation in the commercial affairs of the world, in which they practically

stand at the head, as that is an acknowledged truth. In addition to this evidence of superiority it will be found on investigation that throughout the ramifications of powerful governments they occupy posts of honor, trust and importance. We remember perusing some statistics compiled in this regard that were quite striking.

The estimate of the Latter-day Saints in relation to the qualities of the Hebrews as a race are no more clearly cut than their religious convictions as to their destiny. What this community hold to be the Gospel of the Messiah, revealed anew in this age through a Prophet whom we understand to be a lineal descendant of Joseph who was sold into Egypt, is first to be preached to the Gentile nations. By this labor those who receive the message to prepare for the grand advent of the Deliverer are gathered out. That work is in progress. These are the times of the Gentiles. When the latter completely reject the Gospel the work of proselyting will be withdrawn from the nations. The times of the Gentiles will be fulfilled.

Then will come the opportunity of the Jews. The predictions of the Prophets in relation to their being scattered have been verified, and those that are still future regarding their being again gathered upon the Land of Promise will also be fulfilled. This will be in a time of perplexity, war, bloodshed and fury among the nations. Some will gather in the expectation of the coming of the Messiah, in whose advent many orthodox Jews in many parts of the world believe, while others will gather in unbelief. They will begin to build up the waste places of the land of their fathers, and prophets possessing the fire and power of those of ancient days will arise. In an hour of peril, when their existence will be endangered, the Messiah will appear and they will discover his identity—that he is the same being who was crucified by their fathers and against whom the children through succeeding generations hardened their hearts in unbelief. They will subsequently be firmly established never more to be thrown down.

No matter how much the Jews may be at present opposed to such views as these they are at least entitled to their respect, as well as that of all other people for the matter of that. There is nothing derogatory to the Jews in such religious convictions and anticipations, but altogether otherwise. Locally speaking, not a few of them have manifested toward the "Mormons" a disposition that has not been creditable, but that has not changed the estimate formed by the Saints in regard to them as a race.

THE ESTRAY LAW.

AT the request of a number of correspondents we procured a copy of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, amending the law of 1886 relating to estrays, impounding animals, etc. The bill in the form in which it passed would be unintelligible unless compared, section by section, with the law of which it is amendatory, and we have therefore caused to be prepared a copy of the law as amended, in other words a compilation, which is here appended:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*: That each county court shall, where not already done, appoint a poundkeeper for each precinct in the county, whose term of office shall be for the term of two years and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; said poundkeeper shall qualify by filing oaths and taking and subscribing an oath of office; the amount of bonds shall be determined by the county court, approved by the probate judge and filed with the county clerk.

SEC. 2. Each poundkeeper shall receive and take good care of all animals properly committed to his charge, and use due diligence to find the owner or owners thereof by record of marks and brands, and otherwise, and shall receive and file all bills of damage duly presented, and enter the amount in a proper book provided for the purpose by the county court.

SEC. 3. If any neat cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats or hogs shall, first—break through a lawful fence or do damage within the enclosure or premises of any person in any county or portion thereof, where the inhabitants have declared or may hereafter declare in favor of fencing their farms; Second—break through a lawful fence within an incorporated city or town, or any lawful fence enclosing any city lot, orchard or stackyard, and do damage therein; Third—in all other cases where said animals do damage upon the premises of any person, whether said premises are protected by a fence or not, the person aggrieved thereby may recover damages either by an action against the owner of the trespassing animals, or by impounding them in the precinct pound.

SEC. 4. Any county or precinct thereof, may at a general or special election, called for that purpose by the county court, by a vote of a two-thirds majority of its legal voters, voting at such election, declare in favor of fencing their farms, and allowing their animals to run at large. In such cases subdivision 3 of section 3 of this act shall be inoperative.

SEC. 5. The owner or occupant of any property may detain all animals doing damage upon such property, and

may keep such animals in some secure place, or may deliver said animal or animals to the precinct poundkeeper until his damages are appraised, and in order to be entitled to recover damages shall, within twenty-four hours after it is known to him that the trespass is committed, set some disinterested male citizen, a freeholder, over twenty-one years of age, to appraise the damages, and give a statement thereof in writing setting forth the amount, time and place of the damage, the name of the person damaged, and if known, the name of the owner of the animals, with a description of the animals. Thereupon the person aggrieved shall notify the owner of said animals, if the owner shall be known to him and resides within six miles of the place of trespass, which notice he shall deliver of cause to be delivered to the owner, or left at his place of residence. He shall be allowed fifteen cents per mile one way only for serving said notice. If the owner cannot be found, or if found shall refuse to pay all costs and damages, then said statement at the expiration of forty-eight hours, together with said animals, if not already in the charge of the poundkeeper, shall be placed in the charge of the poundkeeper of the precinct in which the trespass was committed; Provided, that if the owner of said animals deems the appraisal too high, he may choose another appraiser having the qualifications herein provided, who with the first shall make a new appraisal; or when they cannot agree, they two may choose a third, and they shall proceed and make another appraisal which shall be final. Said appraisers shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for their services, which compensation, together with the costs, shall be paid by the owner of the animals.

SEC. 6. Whenever animals are impounded the poundkeeper shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, give due notice in writing to the owner, if he be known, containing a description of the animals and a statement of the time and cause of impounding, together with the amount of the damages and costs, and in case the owner shall not be known, he shall forthwith advertise for sale by posting up notices in three conspicuous places within his precinct, and by advertising in some newspaper having general circulation in the county. Said notices shall give a description of the animals, including all marks and brands, and shall state the time and place of sale, and that if not claimed and taken away within fifteen days from the date thereof, he will sell the same to the highest cash bidder. If the owner of said animals within two days from the date of said notice sent him, fails to pay the damages and costs, the poundkeepers shall immediately advertise such animals as hereinbefore provided in this section. If the owner of such animals impounded as aforesaid, shall not, within said fifteen days after advertising, pay the damages as appraised, and all costs accruing on said animals, the poundkeeper shall sell the same as provided in this section.

SEC. 7. All horses, mules and neat cattle, regardless of age, except sucking calves, found running at large, and upon which there is no brand, shall be deemed estrays, and all horses, mules, and neat cattle, branded, the owner of which, after reasonable search, cannot be found, and which have been running at large on any range within this Territory for two years or more, or any hogs found running at large, upon the premises of another person not the owner, are hereby declared to be estrays.

SEC. 8. The pound keeper of each precinct within this Territory shall use due diligence to obtain and take into his possession all estrays running within his precinct and at the end of fifteen days thereafter, he shall, after having given due notice of the time and place of sale and the number and kind of animals to be sold, sell the same to the highest cash bidder, singly or in lots, at his discretion. Whenever any estrays are received by him, except as heretofore provided in this section, if they are unbranded he shall immediately give fifteen days' notice of the time and place of sale of said estrays, together with a full description of the same, by advertising in some newspaper published within the county, if there be one, and by posting up notices in three conspicuous places within his precinct, but if the estrays received as aforesaid are branded he shall proceed as provided in section 6 of this act, when animals of which the owners are unknown are impounded for trespass.

SEC. 9. He shall keep an accurate record of all animals received by him, their age, color, sex, marks, and brands, whether estrays or impounded for trespass, when and to whom sold, the amount received therefor, and the costs thereupon, which record shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable hours, and quarterly he shall make returns to the county court of his county, showing the number of animals sold, the amounts received therefor, and the costs thereupon, which report must be duly verified before some officer authorized to administer oaths.

SEC. 10. Upon the sale of any animals as hereinbefore provided, the poundkeeper shall execute a bill of sale transferring said animals to the purchaser or purchasers thereof which shall be substantially in the following form, filling in the spaces as may be necessary:

Know all men by these Presents: That in pursuance of an act entitled "An

act providing for impounding animals and prescribing the regulations of pounds and for the disposal of estrays, I have this day sold to..... dollars, being the highest bidder,..... head of....., described as follows, to wit:..... Witness my hand this..... day of..... 1888.

Poundkeeper of..... precinct,..... County, Utah Territory.

Such bill of sale shall transfer and vest in such purchaser the full title to the animals thus transferred. If any animals thus sold, shall, within the period of six months, immediately ensuing after the day of the execution of the bill of sale, be claimed, identified and proven as the property of any person, it shall be the duty of the county court to forthwith pay the money received for such animals to their owner, less the amount of costs and damages assessed against the same; but in the event said animals shall not be claimed, identified, and proven within said time, then said money shall become the property of the county, and shall be used by it for the purposes hereinafter provided.

SEC. 11. The proceeds arising from the sales of said animals shall be paid into the treasury of the county in which said sales are made, to be used by it in the payment of persons employed in detecting violations of the laws of the Territory of Utah. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of each county to keep in a separate fund, to be known as the "Live Stock Fund," all moneys paid to him under the provisions of this act, and to pay the amount only upon orders from the county court, duly attested by the county clerk.

SEC. 12. The fees of the poundkeepers shall be as follows: For registering horses, mules, cattle and hogs, fifty cents per head, and ten cents per head for sheep and goats; for executing a bill of sale, twenty-five cents; for selling animals at round-ups and drives, ten percentum of the amounts received therefor. Fees for feeding animals shall be governed by the market price of forage and pasturage at the time and place of feeding the same.

SEC. 13. Any person other than a poundkeeper taking up animals under the provisions of this act and retaining them more than forty-eight hours shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each animal so retained and all damages that may accrue thereon.

SEC. 14. Any person taking his own animals or that of any other person out of the custody of the person holding them for damage done by them, or out of any pound by stealth or by force, or shall intercept or hinder any one, while in discharge of his duty, under this act, may be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 15. Any person whose animals are impounded may maintain an action against the poundkeeper for claim and delivery of personal property. If upon trial it shall appear that the animals were lawfully impounded, the defendant shall have judgment for such sum as shall be found due from the plaintiff, for the damages for which the animals were impounded, together with all the legal fees, costs, charges and expenses, and the costs of the action, or instead of such judgment the court may enter judgment for a return of the animals to the defendant, and he shall hold and dispose of them in like manner as if no action had been brought.

SEC. 16. If it shall appear on the default of the defendant, or otherwise, that the animals were taken without sufficient or justifiable cause, the plaintiff shall have judgment for his damages caused by the unjust taking and detaining and for his costs of suit.

SEC. 17. That Sections 1, 2 and 3 of an Act pertaining to damages done by animals and defining a lawful fence, approved February 17, 1869, are hereby stricken out with the exception of the enacting clause, and an act establishing district and precinct pounds and prescribing regulations for conducting the same, and for disposing of stray animals, approved February 13, 1873, is hereby repealed. Nothing herein shall be construed to interfere with the rights of incorporated cities and towns to regulate impounding of animals and disposing of the same.

THE NEW CONDITION.

It seems from a lengthy and numerous signed announcement that has appeared for some time in a local contemporary that:

"It is the belief of representatives of the various Christian denominations in this inter-mountain region that the Christian church, which ought to take the lead in all moral reforms, needs just now to come unitedly to the front in this new commercial, civil and moral era which has just dawned upon us."

It is presumable that the "new commercial, civil and moral era" in question is the "boom," which has been in progress for some time. How this class of reformers can take the "lead" and step into the front of a process that has been traveling for some time is somewhat enigmatical. The present phase of the new era, as it is designated, has a balloonish aspect and it would seem as if those who have not already embarked in the aerial ship of

supposed progress must assume a position similar to that which a ball holds to a kite.

However, if the sectarian fleet are disposed to throw their sails to the breeze and lead in the alleged reform there should be no strenuous objection, as it may not be out of harmony with the eternal fitness of things. As they plunge nobly onward in the race of supposed progress a motley array of various crafts will constitute the main body of the procession and bring up the rear. Dashing forward endeavoring to reach the goal is a clond of real estate gamblers eager to obtain options on the outcome of the race; vessels gaudily bedecked, with rainbow aspect, representing the social evil common in all the larger cities of the world, multiplied here by the alleged progressive era; crafts with bows ornamented with the suggestive skull and crossbones, indicating the prevalence of suicide and other common peculiarities prevalent in the world at large, and the cortege might be prolonged. Leaky boats with torn sails dangling around broken masts, with melancholy crews dejectedly engaged in baling with tin cups to prevent foundering, as indicative of those who have been deluded into participation in the incipient process of self-expatriation, would appropriately bring up the rear.

The announcement in question is in the nature of a call for a convention to be in session three days, beginning April 3d, and it states that Christian men and women need their attention to be directed to the responsibility the "new era" brings, and the subjects to be considered are:

1. What are the special objects confronting and the special duties devolving upon the Christian church in this region?

2. What are the best means of removing these obstacles and arousing the churches generally to energetic action?

We should say that a special obstacle in the road is the utter and indisputable inconsistency and uncharitableness of these pre-eminent reformers, most if not all of whom leave their eastern homes where they are surrounded with pestilential immorality, squalor, misery and indelibly comparatively unknown in Utah, and come here under the pretense of regenerating the "Mormons." In religion and morality they have nothing to offer the Latter-day Saints that comes within a long distance of being as good as they already possess.

The taking of a mammoth dose of charity by each reformer might accomplish something in the way of removing obstacles in their path, but the imbuing of medicine of that quality is too much to expect. The publication through the land of floods of falsehood concerning the "Mormons" in order to impress the country with a stupendous idea of the character of heinous labors of tangential regenerators is not a successful process for catching "Mormon" converts. Even the call for the convention is bigoted and contemptuous, impliedly designating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as not Christian, when the fact is that on all doctrinal points no sectarian denomination can hold its own in comparison with it, so far as unison with the teachings of the Divine Master is concerned.

To our way of thinking this is a subject that should take the attention of the Latter-day Saints. In this so-called new era, what is their duty? Shall they take a turn and stand as an unbroken phalanx, for truth, honor, consistency and moral purity, that the heavens may co-operate with them, or shall they not? This question goes directly home to the individual heart as well as striking the community near aggregate capacity.

THE STRIKE.

THE first outbreak in connection with the C. B. & Q. strike has occurred. It was an unfortunate affair, but it should be noted that the parties who ditched the cars and drove off the train men were not former employees of the "Q" road, but workmen of other lines, associated with a promiscuous mob.

They must have been a determined crowd or they would not have undertaken to disarm and put to flight the Pinkerton men, who showed their heels to the assailants. While such scenes will detract from the degree of sympathy directed to the C. B. & Q. strikers, none of that sentiment will be transferred to the armed private detectives hired by the corporation. They are not received with popular favor, being considered in the light of a sort of fungus growth upon the civil official authority whose duty it is to protect the lives and property of citizens and corporations when violently or illegally assailed. The personal assault made by the mob upon the official of the road who was on the train was cowardly and wholly inexcusable.

We have from the beginning entertained but little doubt as to the ability of the C. B. & Q. corporation to hold out and emerge at the large end of the horn in the main struggle, and indications are beginning to point decisively in that direction. Comparatively impetuous labor cannot successfully cope with capital when the latter is determined, especially when labor operates against itself in the contest,