

BLUE LAWS.

CHRONICLES.—CHAPTER 9.

Behold, a great many years ago, upon a certain land, there dwelt a certain people, a people very zealous; yea, so zealous that they did worship God as they chose, and sought to make every one else do so likewise.

And they did form what is called a commonwealth, yea, and they did say, we are now cohabiting and dwelling together, therefore we will enact decrees.

For, to maintain peace and union, a decent government should be established, and our decrees shall be in conformity to the Gospel which we profess.

And after this manner did they reason together, for they were an upright people, and had suffered much because of their righteousness; therefore they desired others to suffer that were not upright, even to make them become upright.

Therefore they were a straight people in their walk; yea, they walked so straight that they leaned over backwards.

And it came to pass that they did define what was lawful and what was unlawful, and there were many things unlawful in those days.

Yea, it was not lawful to chew tobacco until the chewer was twenty-one years old; yea, and in order to chew acceptably, one must receive a license from the court for the same.

Neither was it lawful to use strong water, in the way in which many sought to use it; and in so doing they were in danger of having a lock upon the leg.

Nay, it was not lawful to utter strange speech, nor to wonder strange wonders, and many things were decreed, that seem strange to us in our day.

Nevertheless wonders never cease, for though we dwell in a great day, wherein there is much greatness manifested, behold old things are being revived.

For, say our great men, Behold are we not of the seed of the Puritans? Therefore we will walk in their footsteps, and even as they in their day enacted strange decrees, even so we, in our day, who hath power, will enact decrees that will be strange; yea, inasmuch that the Puritans, were they living, would hide their faces in shame.

For is not this an age of wonder, an age of enlightenment, and an age of great progress?

And again, are not our acts open to the world? (we mean not our secret acts.) Yea, we are morally inclined, we have much fervor for religion! We incline to walk straightly, therefore we are a pattern, and we desire all men to pattern after us. And, inasmuch as they pattern not after us, we will make decrees.

Yea, and they shall be strenuous, for the things in the past that we did are only a foretaste of that which is in the future; we must pursue the course we have purposed, for the end justifieth the means.

Yea, were it necessary for our "salvation" (for our cause is one of purity) in intent we could enact decrees something in this wise:

Whoso looketh upon a woman and longeth to marry her, hath already committed matrimony with her in his heart, and if he be a married man, already, he hath committed cohabitation, and shall be punished.

Again, it shall not be lawful to desire to marry when ye are in a sinful state; and ye shall not believe in this thing, else ye can in no wise enter into citizenship. For verily this plurality must be stopped. And whoso keepeth pigs and chickens must, from henceforth, pair them off, male and female, for was not this pattern set us in the days of Noah? Yea, the animals should be held in subjection, lest they do commit sin. Neither shall the fowls in the air, nor the fishes in the sea be permitted to offend our moral sense.

Neither shall it be lawful to teach nor to expound this doctrine in all this broad land, for whoso breaketh any of our decrees, and teacheth others so to do, shall be in danger of the judgment.

But whoso observeth all of our decrees, and teacheth others so to do, shall be great in our estimation.

Again, whosoever shall seek to hide his plural wife, when the deputy hunteth for her, shall be in danger of contempt.

And any plural wife that runneth to hide to evade the giving of her testimony at our command, shall likewise be in contempt. Yea, all men and some women shall from this time forth be closely watched, for it is only necessary that ye surmise that a woman be married, when ye shall straightway take her before the commissioner. For unto this end do we employ deputies that they be extremely vigilant in this thing; else they shall not receive their shekels; for, be it known, it is only for the people who call themselves Saints that these things are intended. Yea they are they who are vile.

But unto those who are one with us, it shall be unto them, the law of liberty; yea, they may have women not a few, for they have them not as wives. Yea, they may use much strong water, for strong water strengtheneth their nerves when they go upon perilous journeys to serve subordinates. Yea, if they chew tobacco, or smoke it with much smoke, they shall be guiltless. For wist ye not that these things shall not be counted as sin unto them?

And many more things of a like nature may be decreed to come forth in the latter-days, even so much so that all the sinful may be punished. Have we not already chastened this people

in Missouri and Illinois, yea with a grievous chastisement; inasmuch that we did drive them from their homes?

Yea, we sought their lives and took many. We caused their houses to be consumed with consuming fire. Yea, their dumb brutes we caused to be put to death, lest they partake of the ways of the people, and our purpose is relentless, and great are we. Therefore in this thing we are merciful. Yea, our mercy is not strained after the order of Hades, for we have the milk of human kindness largely in our bosoms.

Therefore, while our charity lasteth, these sinners may come into our fold; yea, verily, we wait with anxious care for them to repent, and this is a day of warning unto them.

But if they harden their hearts and still "hold out," scenes of old shall be renewed unto them; yea, inasmuch that their houses shall be made unto them desolate; yea, until there shall be none of them left to pollute our moral sense, for we are backed by ministers, by lawyers, by doctors, by the houses of law-makers, and by the king himself, not forgetting the judges. All of which shall surely come to pass, for we are firmly purposed in this thing.

Therefore, be ye warned in time and repent before it is too late, for these things will be recorded in the blue laws when they are formulated. But there is no God in this thing, and we fear not to offend His people.

Yea, and many more wicked things do they purpose to carry out.

But the wise will not be shaken in the knees. They will wait patiently for their deliverance, for it will speedily come, and they will inherit the land, and will continue to honor God and keep His statutes, for the time of the end cometh, even so. Amen.

CHRONICLER.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

GOOD-BYE LIBERTY.

SALT LAKE CITY,
May 30th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The publication of the Tennessee crusade bill, in the News issue of the 25th ult., may well call forth such an expression as I have given the heading of this article. Is it possible that the days of freedom in happy, proud America, are numbered? Have legislators become so lost to every principle of manhood, and are they steeped so deeply in wickedness, that such laws are passed unblushingly? It seems so; it is too true! It is fulfilling the prophecies of the servants of God, who have left on record their words, uttered by the voice and inspiration of Jehovah. We did not think the time of the end was so near, but the Saints can see the putting forth of the leaves of the trees, telling them that summer is nigh.

When the Edmunds bill became a law, we expected stranger bills than that would be sought to be passed in the near future. We expected State after State would fill up its cup even as this great nation as a whole was filling its cup to the brim. We looked for a time to come when every plank of freedom would be torn from the platform on which stood the goddess of liberty, for the days of Missouri and Illinois and the scenes enacted in those States are not forgotten.

THE WRONGS

heaped upon a suffering and innocent people have never been redressed; the blood of the martyrs that crieth from the ground hath not yet been avenged, and we knew by the voice of inspiration that the wicked would grow more corrupt; but we had a plain duty before us; the command to preach the Gospel to every creature was binding, and we had "this gospel of the kingdom" to preach "in all the world for a witness," that the end might come. The testimony is before the world that the Elders have traveled far and wide in all the world where doors could be opened, even into the islands of the sea, to warn the world of the judgments to come, crying repentance unto the people, exhorting them in the name of Jesus to prepare for these things, for the hour of God's judgment was come; but as in the days of Noah, so in our time, they give no heed to the warning; therefore they are being left without excuse, and the day of their destruction cometh. It is even now, "for it is the day of the Lord's vengeance, and the year of recompense for the controversy of Zion."

MINISTERS

may exult over the passage of such laws as have been enacted in Tennessee, for the suppression of the truths commanded to be taught by the Almighty, and think they will now put a stop to the spread of truth, but they will signally fail. They think this is man's work, but it is not. Man's work would fail, but God's work cannot and will never fail. "Though the heavens and the earth pass away," yet his words "shall not pass, but all be fulfilled." These are the

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Soon we may expect other States to pass very stringent laws, until there shall be no place within their limits, where the Gospel can be preached; and not only will the States pass laws, but other laws by the Congress of our great nation will also (probably) be passed, taking away every vestige of religious liberty in the Territories, so that the

voice of God shall not be heard in the land; for a famine is decreed, even a famine for the word of the Lord; therefore the Saints need not be troubled. Many a dark picture is portrayed, and will be fully realized before the winding up scene. The "abomination of desolation" is again to be set up; a "desolating sickness" will spread over the land; seas heave beyond their bounds, and earthquakes, thunders and lightnings, and the powers of the heavens will be shaken.

I need not mention but few of these things, for the Bible, Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants contain very many passages which point to the destruction of the world, and tell of the judgments of God upon the wicked, and also in regard to this happy land of ours.

THE BOOK OF MORMON

says (2 Nephi): "And this land shall be a land of liberty unto the Gentiles, and there shall be no kings upon the land, who shall be raised up unto the Gentiles." And again, "Wherefore he that fighteth against Zion, both Jew and Gentile, both bond and free, both male and female, shall perish, for they are they who are the whore of all the earth; for they who are not for me, are against me, saith our God." And when their time is fully come, they shall be swept away.

We have been told many times in the past of the persecution and bondage in store for the Saints, and see the fulfillment in the events that are transpiring to-day. And this little handful of poor, despised, outlawed, latter-day Saints, will yet save the great and noble

CONSTITUTION

—that cherished instrument which is beloved by every true son of Zion, and believed to have been given by inspiration of Almighty God. But to-day, men are fighting against the decrees of the Almighty, and seek by every means in their power—even to violating the Constitution—to prevent the people of God from honoring him or walking in his precepts.

Will they succeed? No, they will not, though they do many unjust things and cause many to suffer; though they even slay some—for others will yet have to seal their testimony with their blood—and though the cloud may grow darker. In all this there is a God that guides the destinies of nations.

Latter-day Saints, arise ye and put on the whole armor of Christ! Put yourselves in order; prepare ye to meet the bridegroom! Meet the issue like men of God! If ye know that Jesus is the Christ, happy are ye! Then, if other laws are passed, even though they be more unjust than the law in Tennessee, stand firm in the defense of truth and liberty, and cry with a loud voice repentance unto the wicked, until God shall say it is enough. He will fight your battles, and you shall triumph in the end, and all nations shall see it; for Zion shall arise and shine, her light having come.

The devil knows his time is short, therefore he is stirring up the world to defy the power of God and make war upon His Saints. MARCUS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Mexican onyx cabinet, presented to Gen. Grant by the people of Puebla, Mexico; aerolite, part of which passed over Mexico in 1871; bronze vases, presented to Gen. Grant by the people of Yokohama, Japan; marble bust on pedestal, presented by workmen of Philadelphia; large elephant tusks, presented by the King of Siam; small elephant tusks, presented by the Maharajah of Johara; picture of General Scott, by Page, presented by a gentleman of New York; crockeryware bowls, (very old), presented by Prince Koon of China; cloisonné jars, (old), presented by Li Hung Chang; Chinese porcelain jars (old), presented by Prince Koon of China; Arabian Bible; Coptic Bible, presented by Lord Napier, who captured it with King Theodore of Abyssinia; sporting rifle; the sword of Donelson, presented to General Grant after the fall of Donelson by officers of the army, and used by him to the end of the war; the New York sword voted to Gen. Grant at a New York fair; the sword of Chattanooga, presented by citizens of Jo Davies County, Illinois, (Galea), after the battle of Chattanooga; Roman mug and pitcher; silver menu and card of farewell dinner of San Francisco; silver menu of Paris dinner; horn and silver snuff box; silver match box, used by Gen. Grant; a gold table, modeled after the table in Mr. McLean's house, on which Gen. R. E. Lee signed the articles of surrender, presented to Gen. Grant by ex-Confederate soldiers; gold cigar cases from celestial and second kings of Siam; gold-handled knife, presented by miners of Idaho Territory; the silver trowel used by Gen. Grant in laying the corner stone of the Museum of National History, New York; knife made at Sheffield for Gen. Grant; embroidered picture, cock and hen, presented by citizens of Japan; field glasses used by General Grant during the war; iron-headed cane, made from the rebel ram "Merimac;" silver-headed cane from wood used in defense of Fort Sumter; gold-headed cane made out of wood from old Fort Duquesne, Penna.; gold-headed cane presented in token of Gen. Grant's humanity during the

war; gold-headed cane used by Lafayette, presented by ladies of Baltimore; carved wood cane from the estate of Sir Walter Scott; uniform as General of the U. S. army; fifteen buttons cut from coats during the war by Mrs. Grant after the various battles; hat ornaments used at Belmont and Fort Donelson; shoulder straps (Brigadier General) worn by Gen. Grant at Belmont, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and straps of Lieutenant-General cut from the coat used by Gen. Grant in his campaigns against Richmond, Petersburg and Lee's army; medal (gold) from the American Congress for opening the Mississippi; gold medal from Philadelphia; forty-five medals in gold, silver and bronze; silk papers printed for Gen. Grant; collection of Japanese coin. This is the only complete set except the one in the Japanese treasury. Seven of these pieces cost \$5,000; presented by the government of Japan; warrant as cadet at West Point and army commissions from Brevet Second Lieutenant to that of General of the United States Army. The list concluded with 67 papers and mementoes, comprising addresses, honorary society commissions and resolutions of respect, as well as freedom of cities, presented abroad. As the papers and smaller articles were checked, they were placed in a large box, and this, when full, was covered, sealed and loaded upon a truck at the curb, where a man stood guard over the property.

The onyx cabinet was carried out unpacked, to be boxed elsewhere; also some vases and bronzes. The picture of Gen. Grant and family and some other articles will be removed to-morrow. The General's swords were secured in three long, flat boxes with brass handles, and his uniform as General of the United States army was carried in a package by Col. Batchelder. The property will be shipped to Washington by express.

CHICAGO, 11.—Two years ago Rush Tevis, a young St. Louis business man, well known in society and married to a beautiful niece of General W. T. Sherman, shot Frank Ingelhart as he was emerging with Mrs. Rush Tevis from a well-known St. Louis house of assignation. It was declared that Mrs. Tevis was related to the proudest people in the South, and up to that time had occupied an enviable place in society. Ingelhart had his arm shattered by a pistol ball. Mrs. Tevis and her husband immediately separated, and a divorce suit instituted by the husband was successful. Afterward the husband remarried her, but shot himself, however, after living with her the second time about three months.

Ingelhart yesterday flung himself off the dock at the foot of Drivers street in this city and tried to drown himself in the lake. He was fished out by some onlookers and taken to the County Hospital, where it was found he was on the verge of delirium tremens. Ingelhart has been in Chicago six months trying to obtain a livelihood. At the time he was detected in his liaison with Mrs. Tevis he was teller in the Third National Bank at St. Louis and was a popular member of society there. His father is a rich farmer in Glasgow, Mo., and has strong connections in St. Louis. Altogether, Ingelhart had a very promising future. After being kept in his St. Louis boarding house for months, his funds gave out and his friends dropped off.

Then he was sent to the St. Louis hospital. His arm gave him great trouble. He stopped for a while at the Tremont House here, but getting out of funds went to a boarding house, from which he was ejected. He declined to say anything concerning his act, but it is declared that he has latterly been very despondent.

PHILADELPHIA, 11.—The committee appointed by the consolidated mortgage bondholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, also representing the English and Dutch holders of all classes of that company, have issued a prospectus, which has been ratified by the foreign holders. They state that the main objects of their plan may be summed up as follows:

First—Limitation of mortgage interest to the net earnings of the company in 1884, which may fairly be considered an exceptionally bad year.

Second—The exchange of existing securities into securities of the new company in such proportion as equitably represents the relative interests of holders.

Third—Provision for means to improve the road so that it may be worked with greater economy.

Fourth—Provision for future capital requirements.

Fifth—Assurances to bondholders of control of the road for a reasonable period.

It is proposed to allow the present first mortgage of \$6,382,000 to remain as it is, and overdue coupons to be paid in cash.

The \$19,740,500 consolidated 7 per cent bonds to be exchanged at par for new four drawing interest from July 1, 1886, holders to receive 75 per cent in new 5 per cent preferred stock, to compensate for the reduction of interest.

Holders of \$2,500,000 general mortgage lives to receive for each unpaid coupon \$1,000 in new 5 per cent preferred stock, holders paying 2½ per cent; or \$900 of preferred stock, holders paying no assessments.

Holders of \$3,476,000 car trust certificates to receive for principal new four per cent consols, interests on car trusts to be paid to July, 1886, in cash; to receive compensation at par in 5 per cent preferred stock for reduction of interest.

Capital stock, \$38,600,000 to be ex-

changed for stock in the new company on payment of \$8 per share, for which payment an issue of new 5 per cent preferred stock made.

Proceeds of assessments to be for betterments, expenses of engineering and for purchase of equipment. The fixed interest charges on the plan will only be \$1,375,435, and earnings for 1884 were \$1,500,000, net earnings for the first four months for 1885 shows \$167,812, increasing the corresponding period of 1884.

ZACATECAS, Mexico, 11.—Fifteen miles from Zacatecas is situated the celebrated Santo Tiburcio Grande mine, a mine that has never since the Spanish conquest yielded untold millions of dollars that time. Within the past it has been newly developed throughout with the most modern machinery. The working and reopening all portions of the great mine has been in progress yesterday approaching completion. Large quantities of timber material, including blasting, have been kept on hand, and an explosion occurred, plainly heard at Zacatecas, and cases of giant powder exploded by some means unknown persons were killed out of many more wounded. The everything near it is a complete and the surface improved totally destroyed.

LOUISVILLE, 11.—A shooting affray occurred between three brothers—William and James Thompson, and Rufus Lawson, cousins. The three were over some gossip about the parties. They all carried pistols, but instead, James and Rufus Lawson were instantly killed. Thompson, and Rufus Lawson several dangerous wounds. Paynter, a bystander, was seriously wounded.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, 11.—A man been received here of a letter on the 6th inst. between the Indians under Cajeme, and the troops. The federal losses are but the number is not known. Yaquis are reported killed badly wounded soldiers are here.

SHRINGVALE, Maine, 11.—A man which has been brewing trouble over the enforcement of the law, culminated last night in a mob armed with stones and any number of houses were smashed. Windows were smashed in damage was done. The house of Wm. H. Fred was a quarter of a mile from the sent a shower of rocks in windows, accompanied by bullets from revolvers and the disregard of the sleeping. Taking the direct road, the mob next stopped at the John W. Frost, a medical house where women were and an old man were sleeping. Naturally no one was hurt, but the doors were demolished. G. H. Roberts was next taken. Also windows were smashed. Wilson Cheney, a prominent dealer, was also treated. The final effort was made against the Advocate. The editor perfect fusillade was fired and bullets rained into the editor's only offense was that, without comment, he had escaped injury. The morning and the county telegraphed for.

CINCINNATI, O., 12.—The Southern road from Cincinnati deny the report sent last by the caving in of a tunnel arose from the fact that Simon's construction south, was thrown from miles north of the New by striking a cow. A caber cars were ditched. Five killed and Foreman O'Donnell 15 others injured.

High Point, N. C., 12.—A man cotton factory in the was partly destroyed by fire. The loss is \$150,000, partly covered by insurance.

NEW YORK, 12.—Business the last seven days number.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Secretary this morning telegraphed George E. Belknap, now engaged in testing the boat Dolphin, that yesterday entirely valueless, as the was for the purpose of the boat's ability to stand a trial to settle this point.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., 12.—The culture to-day, supplemented by June crop report, which order to prove the accuracy of the regular crop. The inquiries were directed to the millers throughout the State. Subsequent report confirms statement that the winter