

week or allowing them a half holiday sometime during the week. We question the wisdom, though, of choosing Saturday afternoon for this holiday. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, Saturday is a general pay day and time for shopping, and the closing of places of business would necessarily bring about a revolution in this particular. True, it is said that some other time during the week might be adopted for the purpose of wages, but no other time so opportune could be chosen for laying out Sunday's supplies, and we do not believe the closing of business places generally on Saturday afternoon will be popular while regard is had for the observance of the Sabbath. Another reason for our being opposed to the Saturday afternoon half-holiday is that many of those who favor the idea are prompted by a desire to devote it to Sunday school, pleasure, by starting out on Saturday afternoon on excursions into the mountains or elsewhere, and remaining there until Sunday evening or Monday morning. Anything that will lead to the desecrating of the Sabbath, which is already too general, we are opposed to. We would prefer that the half holiday, if that be generally decided upon in preference to closing at an earlier hour every evening, be granted on the dullest business day during the week, instead of Saturday, the best of all days for business. We have something further to say upon this subject and some other reasons to offer for our preference in this matter, but this must suffice for the present.

A GIRL'S RUSE TO SECURE EMPLOYMENT.

STORY is told by a Philadelphia writer which will serve to illustrate two facts which our readers are doubtless more or less conversant. The first is, that females are not usually as well paid as males for the same class of work, and that there is consequently a temptation to women and girls to perjure men and boys in order to secure the higher wages. The other is that merchants in the eastern States of this nation and among European nations, England especially, are working up to the fact that women excel men in the matter of selling some lines of retail goods. Here is the story:

"A leading retail merchant of this city tells of a clerk to whom he was paying \$12 a week. Women and girls are crowding men from behind the counters of our dry goods establishments, not only because they are willing to work for less pay, but they are regarded as more efficient in most lines of retail trade wherein the purchasers are mostly of their sex. This dealer was changing his employes as rapidly as convenient, and at last he came to the clerk mentioned.

"I shall have to let you go as soon as you can get another place," he said. "I have no fault to find with your abilities, and indeed I like them so well that, were you a girl, I would continue to employ you at the same salary I am paying you now, though I could hire a girl for three dollars a week less. But the fact is that I am going to have female clerks in this department exclusively, I'm sorry, but it can't be helped."

"Do I understand you to say that, were I a girl, you would let me stay at the rate I am now getting?" "Exactly."

"Then I'll hold you to it. I'm a man in disguise."

And so she was. For more than a year she had masqueraded successfully as a male attire, without being suspected. The merchant kept his word. The clerk went away, returned in skirts, took her position among the newly engaged girls behind the counter, and has been there ever since. He says that on investigation he became assured that her motives were honest, that she was the support of aged parents, and that, in his opinion, her secret deserved both praise and concealment.

THE B. Y. ACADEMY.

GRATIFYING PROGRESS OF A WORTHY INSTITUTION—INTERESTING COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

PROVO, June 23, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The ninth academic year of the B. Y. Academy closed on the 12th inst. according to the following programme of the commencement exercises:

The regular exercises were interspersed with well-executed songs by the Academy choir, under the leadership of Mrs. Mabel McAllister. Addresses were delivered in behalf of the Ladies' Department, by Maria Beazer; of the Domestic Organization, by Edward Robinson; of the Theological Organization, by Albert Beazer; of the Normal Graduates, by Wm. Collett, and of the Remaining Students by Douglas M. Todd.

Each of the teachers reported his labors and the nature of the studies conducted by him, followed by the Principal, who preceded the distribution of certificates by a short address to the normal graduates. The act of distribution took place as follows:

Teachers' certificates received: Wm. Collett, Henry Bowman, Evelyn Billings, Albert Beazer, Edward E. Robinson, Mattie E. Roberts, Maggie J. Watson and Lufa Boyer.

Assistant Teachers' certificates: Mary E. Shelley, Joseph J. Anderson, Luke C. Nield, Wm. Allen and Line Pace.

Certificates of efficiency in the scientific courses: Willard Done, Henry Bowman and Wm. Collett; and in the commercial studies: Thos. H. Beck, Jr., Chas. Ronnow, Allen R. Cutler, Joseph G. Christenson, Nelson Sowards and Wm. Rawlings.

Of the Principal's report, then read, the following extracts may suffice: General statistics of the whole year's attendance, 314; of the fourth term, 80.

The theological organization has registered the students as follows: 4 Seventies, 19 Elders, 7 Priests, 1 Teacher, 5 Deacons, 42 lay-members, 2 not yet baptized. Total 80. Fourteen of our former students are reported to be now on foreign missions.

This domestic organization has tabulated the students during the whole year as follows: From Provo, 130; Springville, 17; Pleasant Valley, 1; Payson 8; Goshen 10; Fairfield, 1; Lehi, 4; Alpine, 6; American Fork, 6; Pleasant Grove, 12; Salt Lake County, 30; Tooele, 13; Davis, 4; Cedar, 8; Wasatch, 4; Sanpete, 18; Emery, 1; Juab, 2; Garfield, 2; Piute, 1; Sevier, 8; Kane, 2; Millard, 17; Beaver, 1; Iron, 2; Washington, 9; Nevada, 2; Colorado, 1; Arizona, 3; Idaho, 1; Total 314.

The report closes with the following remarks: Considering that we have been tried sorely in various ways during the now past academic year, especially by repeated attacks of severe illness among the teachers, which placed additional burdens upon the rest of the Faculty, the progress of the students in the several departments has been so marked, and the apprehended evil consequences of the disadvantages mentioned have been reduced to so imperceptible a minimum, that we acknowledge with a grateful heart the workings of an overruling Providence in our behalf, in which our trust has been unflinching. Our students are returning to their respective homes with a desire to advocate the interests of their beloved Alma Mater, not only with their words, but also, we hope, by evidences of their intellectual development and moral worth. The assurances of sympathy and confidence, which are continually given to us from so many and different sources, are testimonies to us that our labors have not been in vain, that days of brighter temporal prosperity are awaiting us, and that the B. Y. Academy has proved its seaworthiness during the storms and among the breakers of adversity." M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

OGDEN CITY, June 30th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The court convened again this morning, and was opened at the usual hour. The legal luminaries were again present in large force, and the court room was crowded to its utmost capacity with people from far and near, all of whom were in some way or other interested in the proceedings.

The first case that was attended to this morning was the bond forfeiture of

ANNIE DYER.

Judge Williams explained his position in relation to this witness, and said he had desired to see the bond to learn whether she was held by it beyond her appearance before the grand jury. Counsel said he had never obstructed the course of justice, and he did not now intend to do so.

Mr. Varian read the bond, which showed that witness was under obligation to appear in the District Court when called upon, and she had, up to the present time, failed to do so. The Bailiff was then instructed to call "Annie Dyer," and order her to come into court. This he did three times, but there was no response, and the Court ordered the

BONDS FORFEITED.

Thos. J. Stevens and Thomas Dee were the bondsmen and were informed of the forfeiture of the same.

James H. Nelson appeared in court, was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of unlawful cohabitation, according to the Edmunds law.

Mr. F. S. Richards, for the defense, said they were not ready to go to trial to-day, and asked for a time to be set in the future, and they would endeavor to be ready. After some conversation between counsel and the court His Honor continued the case for the term.

The case of the People vs. James M. Brown was called up, and by consent of both parties was continued for the term.

The next case called was that of the United States vs. F. A. Brown, charged with unlawful

COHABITATION WITH HIS WIVES.

The defendant pleaded not guilty. The following jurors were called as petit jurors, to try the case: Aaron De Witt, Bluford A. Bybee, James R. Stewart, Thomas Slater, Jesse Vanderhoof, Stephen Moyle, Alma Mathews, Peter Jensen, Joseph Smith, George W. Larkins, Josh. Williams, William Lowe, Jos. B. Moore. F. S. Richards stated the complaint

and examined the jury as to their qualifications to try this case.

Mr. Varian then examined the jury. A. Mathews, P. Jensen and George Whacking were challenged for belief in plural marriage. Joshua Williams

DID NOT BELIEVE

it is right for a man to have and cohabit with more than one wife at the same time, but he refused to say whether or not he was a member of the "Mormon" Church or believed in the revelation on plural marriage. After argument by counsel, in which Mr. Varian insisted on his right, according to the Edmunds law to ask these questions, and that it was the duty of the juror to answer, the Court said that while he regretted on account of the feelings of the juror that the question had been asked, he decided the questions were proper. The juror still thought the questions were improper, and more worthy the 16th than the 19th century. The prosecution then challenged the juror. The challenge was denied by the defense. The juror then said he did not believe the Edmunds law or any of its provisions was in

CONFLICT WITH THE LAW OF GOD.

and he did not believe in any revelation that conflicted with the Edmunds law; but he still objected to say whether or not he was a member of the "Mormon" Church. The court pressed the question as to its being proper. Joshua then said

"I AM NOT,"

but asserted that he knew that he was fully qualified to act as a juror, according to the Edmunds act.

Wm. Lowe and Jos. B. Moore were challenged for belief in the rightfulness of a man to have more than one living and undivorced wife at the same time.

The balance of the jurors were then sworn, and the following names were taken from the ballot box.

W. W. Funge, J. M. Langsdorf, M. L. Ensign, J. W. Abbott, Walker Barlow, H. R. Thompson.

M. L. Ensign and W. Barlow were challenged for their belief in polygamy.

R. A. Wells and Thos. H. Blackburn were then called.

FIXED, UNQUALIFIED OPINION

on the matter, and was challenged and excused. Blackburn was excused for his belief in plural marriage.

T. H. Musgrave and John S. Brooks were called. The latter was absent at Tintic and was excused.

Newton Farr was called and responded. He was challenged for his belief.

At this juncture the Court adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m., at which hour it reassembled and Thomas J. Black was accepted as a juror. This completed the panel of

"TWELVE GOOD MEN AND TRUE."

The indictment was read and defendant was sworn by his own request. He then read a statement in which he set forth that he came of New England stock, that his forefathers were brave and patriotic and fought to obtain the independence of this country—that he was trained to piety, and love of his native land and its institutions.

At this point the Court said it thought the matter the defendant was reading was matter which more properly should come before the Court for consideration hereafter; but at the intercession of Hon. F. S. Richards he was permitted to proceed.

Continuing, the article gave a brief account of his childhood; how he was taught in his youth to revere the

HOLY BIBLE

and its precepts; his hearing and embracing the Gospel as taught by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, including plural marriage. His family were as honorable as any monogamic family, and were as dear to him as that of any other man. He asked what he should do should he cast them off or should he keep the sacred covenants and obligations he had entered into with them? Rather than violate his holy covenants he would suffer his arm to be

SEVERED FROM HIS BODY.

He concluded by saying he was in the hands of the Court, who could incarcerate him in prison for obeying the commands of God; but as long as he lived he should obey the supreme law of God in preference to any law of the land, let the consequences to him be what they may. He expected to yet stand before the bar of God and to

OBTAIN JUSTICE THERE

if he could not get it here.

The Court, in a very considerate manner told the jury that they could not accept the statements of the defendant as evidence, except that relating to his having entered into plural marriage in the year 1857, long before the enactment of the

EDMUNDS LAW.

The defendant then acknowledged that he had lived and still continued to live with both his wives as such, and that he had children by each of them.

The case was then submitted without examining witnesses or any argument on either side.

At a quarter to three o'clock, the Court, in a brief, lucid, concise manner

CHARGED THE JURY.

They retired to their room in charge of

an officer to consider their verdict, and were absent twelve minutes, when they re-entered the court and returned a verdict of "Guilty as charged in the indictment."

At the request of Mr. Richards, in which Mr. Varian concurred, the sentence was deferred until the 11th of July.

Moron' Brown was next called. He asked permission to withdraw his plea of not guilty to the charge of assaulting Math and plead guilty. This he said he did of his own free will, without hope for or expecting any favors from the Court in consequence. His request was granted and sentence was set for July 11th. WEBER.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE RECENT OPINIONS.

Editor Deseret News:

The difference in policy between the new administration and the old, in a constitutional point of view, was strikingly illustrated by the dissenting opinion rendered in the Musser case, by Associate Justice Powers. It has been one of the main features of Republican politics to ignore the Constitution except on gala days, in buncombe speeches and "patriotic" harangues. They have prated about "liberty to all the world," and made clippings from the great document which gave us our national being, but perhaps you noticed, Mr. Editor, it is generally done as a blind, a sort of political taffy to catch somebody. A sweet saliva may be used by a serpent to thoroughly coat its victim, that it may be the more readily swallowed by the monster. It is easy to ring in a few fine sentences of well established truth, and then prefix "but," and decide at last in a manner totally in opposition to the principle first enunciated. I have seen this done till I am tired of the taffy business. The judges who have manipulated "Mormon" cases so unjustly, have nearly all done this. Their charges to juries are full of legal saws, but what do they amount to? There is always a sting somewhere about the tail of the production, to urge the already over zealous juror to a desired consummation. But in the Opinion referred to, His Honor grasps the whole situation with a master hand. He seems to have taken in the entire movement at a glance. And it is pleasant to know that the gentleman—representing the present administration—thinks that some principles of law at least are applicable to "Mormon" cases, and is brave enough to express his view officially, in the face of one of the most cruel and determined oppositions that ever set their hearts on crushing a community.

One of the slippery coatings referred to is found in the opinion of Judges Zane and Boreman in that case; where the former is endorsed by the latter, in charging the jury with great nicety, that a prisoner is presumed "innocent until proven guilty."

It seems to me that I have heard that somewhere before. But mark the finale to the sentiment! What squirming and twisting of the judicial language are required to turn this great principle into something else for Mr. Musser's special advancement towards the Penitentiary. What the prisoner had done before the act was passed, must be brought into account, in order to prove him guilty—or rather to prejudice the jury against him, guilty or innocent—of breaking the law under which he was indicted. Mr. Musser was not accused of polygamy at all, neither could be, legally. Why then should it be of any interest to the jury to officially learn of his ever having been in that relation. He was accused of cohabitation with three different women within three years since the passage of the Act making it a misdemeanor. What the prosecution had to do under Judge Zane's over ruling, was to show that he had lived with two or more of them within this period, in the habit and unity of marriage. What then was more reasonable than for the Court to instruct the jury that, no matter what was shown to them concerning his relations before that time, he was presumed to be innocent of breaking the law since its passage, and even of previously living in that relation to have come within the law's provisions as soon as it was passed? Innocence being presumed ALL the time, why not at the very time when the presumption was most needed by defendant? To talk of presumption of innocence in a general way, and yet refuse to make it special and pointed enough to give the jury the right conception of the principle as applied to this case in hand, was simply to tell a hungry man he could have food, but supply him nothing to satisfy his hunger. A general statement of principles is not sufficient for the mind of the ordinary jurymen—especially when he feels he is selected to aid the prosecution in punishing a certain class of obnoxious offenses. Judge Powers takes the mask off this manner of dealing with persons accused, whether they be "Mormons" or not. The principles of our government must be applied to all alike. And if we are to punish men for their religion under American laws, let us at least do it under American principles of jurisprudence. We cannot talk consistently of our free institutions, and extol our justice, while we diverge into the crooked paths of inconsistent practice, which have long been forsaken by the

profoundest lawyers of the civilized world. Men can't be made to feel the greatness of our government by dealing with them as if they were in Greece, or Russia or India. We must be Americans ourselves if we want others to become such. For a semi-religionist to strike a man down and say, "why are you not a Christian?" would hardly be the means of converting the unfortunate unbeliever to Christianity. For a drunken temperance advocate to throw a bottle at somebody's head and say, "Why do you get drunk?" would not be apt to induce that individual to join the temperance movement, except perhaps to get rid of his society. And it strikes me that the better Americans the "Mormons" become, the further they will be in their differences from the class that has so virulently persecuted them in all these years.

Therefore I say it is pleasing to note the opinion of Judge Powers, and I hope he will have the manhood to withstand the attacks which will be made upon him. The organ of the persecutors intimated this morning that he owed it to his Redeemer, to act differently in this matter. I thought that this sacrilegious statement was actually carrying it too far. If that periodical ever knew anything about the Redeemer, which I do not assert by any means, it is that the Being referred to never persecuted anybody, was never unjust, cruel or vindictive, all of which is required by its journalistic dictation of Judge Powers' course in future. If the Enemy of the Redeemer had been referred to instead, it would have been more appropriate in this connection, and certainly more consistent with the usual utterances and spirit of the paper quoted. Judge Powers, however, knows as much about what his Redeemer requires of him in his official position as the "Organ" can tell him. JEAN VALJEAN.

"WATER BUGS, ROACHES."

"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also Beetles, Ants, Insects, Rats and Mice, 15 and 25c. boxes. 4

Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to England, had a long interview at the foreign office yesterday with the Marquis of Salisbury.

Nothing has yet been learned at the foreign office concerning the reported outbreak in Northern Afghanistan.

A Tribune - Republican's Trinidad special says: Five young children of James Hartley were seriously burned yesterday morning while playing with powder, which had been thrown in the yard.

A special to the New Orleans Picayune from Vicksburg, Miss., reports the lynching of a negro at Smede's Place, Sharkey Co., for outraging a little girl named Annie Corer. It is said the girl will die.

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