

BARNUM AND JUMBO.

ALMOST every paper in the country has had something to say about Barnum's Jumbo. The "prince of showmen" and chief of humbugs, as he does not object to be called, has obtained a great deal of gratuitous advertising, and thus continues to keep his name and business before the world without cost, although he is liberal enough when he considers expenditure necessary.

Jumbo is the name of the famous elephant, exhibited for some time at the Zoological Gardens, London, and said to be the largest of the species ever captured. The big creature was quite a favorite with the sight-seeing public, and especially with the children, and a great fuss was made when it was learned that P. T. Barnum had bought the petted animal for \$10,000 for transportation to America. The London papers were filled with letters on the subject and some people were so worked up as to denounce the sale as "a national disgrace."

The editor of the *Daily Telegraph* in response to numerous requests that efforts be made to induce the Yankee showman to go back on his bargain, sent a cable dispatch to Mr. Barnum asking on what terms he would release Jumbo and stating that his answer was prepaid without limit. The astute New Englander took advantage of this liberality by sending the following cable gram which was simply a neat piece of advertising at the expense of the London editor:

To LeSage, *Daily Telegraph*, London:

My compliments to editors *Daily Telegraph* and *British Nation*. Fifty-one millions American citizens anxiously awaiting Jumbo's arrival. My forty years' invariable practice of exhibiting best that money could procure makes Jumbo's presence here imperative. Hundred thousand pounds would be no inducement to cancel purchase. My largest tent seats 30,000 persons, and is filled twice each day. It contains four rings, in three of which three full circus companies give different performances simultaneously. In the large outer ring or racing track the Roman hippodrome is exhibited. In the two other immense connecting tents my colossal zoological collection and museum are shown. In December next I visit Australia in person with Jumbo and my entire mammoth combination of seven shows, via California, thence Suez Canal; following summer to London. I shall then exhibit in every prominent city of Great Britain. May afterward return Jumbo to his old place. Wishing British nation, *Daily Telegraph* and Jumbo long life and prosperity, I am the public's obedient servant.

P. T. BARNUM.

When the great elephant arrived Barnum made another stroke of policy. The duty amounted to no less than \$2,000; but the purchaser went to the custom house and made affidavit that the animal was imported for breeding purposes and so managed to save that amount. The *New York Times* having published a facetious article on the subject of the British agitation over the elephant's loss, Barnum responded as follows:

"We all know that the Queen's attachment to Jumbo was so ardent that for years there could be no sleep on the royal couch until Jumbo had sounded his trumpet good night from the Windsor Park or the back yard of Buckingham Palace, but I confess to some doubts concerning the Queen's riding on Jumbo's back while Lord Beaconsfield, as a devoted Prime Minister, guided the monster by sitting astride his neck. This fact now being verified by your editorial, I shall shorten Jumbo's stay in America a month if possible, and start back to England with him in October instead of November next, in order to assuage the royal grief and stop the flow of royal tears. I hope by this step to redeem my moral character, and not entirely to lose a reputation for at least ordinary benevolence and a kind fellow-feeling. Meanwhile, from the most disinterested motives, and purely for the public good, I will whisper that Jumbo, the largest and noblest animal on the face of the earth, is being exhibited at this Garden to 20,000 delighted citizens daily—for ten days longer."

This was another piece of gratuitous advertising; the press dispatches have contained many allusions to the elephant and its acquisition, and now we are following in the same

line, for the massive creature that has created a furore in both hemispheres, will before long pay a visit to Salt Lake, and its enterprising owner has obtained this notice gratis. Jumbo is a great curiosity, but we think that Barnum, if placed on exhibition, would draw quite as large a crowd as the famous monster elephant.

Correspondence.

The Work in Tennessee—Meetings Disturbed—Hobocrats Legally Punished—Numerous Baptisms.

DUCK RIVER,
Hickman County, Tenn.,
March 27, 1882.

Editor *Deseret News*:

In this age, when nearly all knees are bowing at the shrine of popularity, it is seldom one finds those who are willing to espouse an unpopular cause. There is in man an innate desire to have his actions approved by his fellowman. The preacher likes to hear the frequent "amen" from his congregation; the politician is delighted to see in his printed speeches the word "applause," which is enclosed by parenthesis to denote that it was an exclamation of approval from his audience; even those who wear the judicial ermine, if history be true, have frequently suppressed the demands of justice, and rendered unrighteous decisions, in order to satisfy popular clamor.

No people are better prepared to testify to the truthfulness of the above statements than the Latter-day Saints. Their cause has ever been an unpopular one; and how often have presidents, governors, legislators and judges refused to recognize our claims upon them, as the administrators of our country's laws. Not because our claims were unjust, or without grounds, but because the ones appealed to were wanting the moral courage to stand in the stream of public opinion, which has generally been against us.

To this general rule, however, there have been and are to-day, honorable exceptions. There are men who stand up for what they consider to be right regardless of public clamor; and from such characters, who can withhold his admiration? No true-hearted man, surely. When will the name of Colonel Thomas L. Kane be forgotten by the Saints? Never: from generation to generation he will be pointed to as the man who stood up for those who were unjustly oppressed and outraged, and who dared, amid the hisses and frowns of the multitude, speak a word in defence of those who were the victims of popular rage and unhalloved persecution. The same could be said of J. B. Beckwith, O. H. Brown, and others too numerous to mention here.

An incident lately occurred in this State which will add a few more names to the roll of honor.

Writing to the *News* under date of Dec. 26th, 1881, we briefly referred to a matter of disturbance which occurred in the meetings held by some of our Elders on Spring Creek, Perry County, Tenn. On Sunday, the 25th of Sept. last, Elders Spence and Bateman had an appointment to preach at the Spring Creek school house. The day previous to their appointment these brethren were joined by Elders T. H. Merrill and W. O. Beesely. An hour or two before the time of service some twelve or fifteen armed men took possession of the school-house, five of the number who were armed with double-barreled shotguns, crawled up into the loft overhead. In the meantime a number of people had gathered in to attend service. The men in the loft were now troubled by the wasps which they had disturbed, and were compelled to come down; before doing so they told the people in the hall below, if there were any "Mormons" in the house, or those who believed in their doctrine they must leave. The disturbers of the peace then took possession of the stand, telling the people that no meeting would be held there that day. These men were all under the influence of liquor, besides some 12 or 14 others who were present to assist them in breaking up the meeting if their assistance should be needed. The Elders being informed of what was taking place did not go to the house to fill their appointment, and as mobs had several times before this, surrounded the houses where the brethren were staying, it was considered prudent to withdraw them from that part of the field; ever since they have labored in the southern part of the

county where they have raised up a large branch of the Church.

These parties who had disturbed their meetings continued to go to the school house with arms and liquor for three Sundays following the 25th. So confident were they that public opinion would bear them out in their proceedings that they unblushingly published nearly the whole affair in their county paper, which brought no comment whatever from the editor.

At the session of the grand jury held in Linden, the county seat, some of our friends entered a complaint against the persons making the disturbance, and bills of indictment were issued against Hart, Weems, Rome Strickland, Mack Strickland, Frank Twilla and John Smith. Their trial took place at the last session of the Circuit Court held during this month. Rome Strickland had his case tried by jury, was found guilty of disturbing public worship and fined. This case being a test one, the others submitted their cases to the court and were fined. The total amount of fines and costs was \$250. Judge Phos. Bateson rendered impartial rulings, and State's Attorney's Mr. Meeks prosecuted in a manly manner the disturber of the public peace notwithstanding the force of public prejudice which exists against the "Mormons" in that section of country. Mr. Pinky Ledbetter, counsel for defendants though, in doubt, by defining the "Mormon" people he would be able to clear his clients of the charges brought against them. For this mode of procedure he was severely rebuked by the State Attorney, who told Mr. L. there were a number of men who had joined the "Mormon" Church, that he was once proud to call his friends, and considered it no more than Mr. Pinky's duty in consideration of their feelings, to retract what he had said.

The work of the Lord is moving along quite rapidly in this State. In the six months ending March 1st, 63 were baptized, and a number of baptisms have since been reported. We have six branches of the church organized, with a total membership of 148, and the opportunity of extending our labors is quite flattering.

While the proud and ungodly are raising their puny arms to stay the progress of the work of God, the poor have the Gospel preached unto them. The meek of the earth are basking in its life-giving principles, and the unhallowed persecution carried on by sectarian hirelings, and men in high positions in our government, who cannot withstand the popular clamor for extreme measures to be enacted against our people—only tend to confirm their faith in the cause they have espoused. It enables them to understand the truth of what Jesus said, "If we were of the world the world would love its own; but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hate you."

When we thus see the efforts of those who oppose the truth only result in the good thereof our faith is confirmed in what Paul said to the Corinthians: "We can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth." Looking over the history of those who have been known to fight against the work of God, we see they lose favor both with God and man, and only live as monuments of the truth of what Isaiah of old said, chapter 54, "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper, and every tongue that shall rail against thee in judgment, thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord."

There is also another promise made to the Saints by Isaiah, which we believe will be realized at no very distant period in the future, it is this: "He is the word of the Lord ye that tremble at his word: Your brethren that hated you, that cast you out for my name's sake, said, let the Lord be glorified; but He shall appear to your joy, and they shall be ashamed."

Your brother,
B. H. ROBERTS.

Correspondence.

Who Redeemed the Desert.

MESSA CITY, Arizona,
April 12, 1882.

Editor *Deseret News*:

Sir—Now and then I notice that you are the recipient of items of news from this portion of the Union, from the pens of Latter-day Saints. I, as a resident of this place and an unbeliever in all things,

send you a few lines perhaps worthy of publication, if not, well then consign them to the waste basket.

Where Messa Village is now situated, and for many miles surrounding it, even north into the confines of Salt River, was but a few short years ago an arid desert, inhabited only by the coyote and wolf, their title deed remaining undisputed, save only by an occasional pack train as it journeyed over the desert towards the mineral deposits in the mountains which enclosed this dreary waste. This desolate looking place is now, however, becoming a thing of the past; and the prospector of six short years ago, would be pleasantly surprised to find in every step of his journey from Tempe, an old settlement on Salt River, to Sackaton on the Gila or to the mining town of Picket Post, a thriving and healthy population, owning fields of grain, corn and alfalfa besides snug little vineyards and orchards interspersed here and there on every side. Who has wrought this wondrous change, in such a short time and in such a dreary, forbidding spot; and who has made the desert yield forth milk and honey, built canals, erected school house and churches; in a word, who has cleared thousands of acres of waste land, thus materially benefiting the revenue of the general government.

Surely these vast improvements are not the deeds of the idle and ignorant "Mormon" American citizen. No, it cannot be; it must be the doings of Edmunds and Hoar's pets, the gentle, hardworking, virtuous Mongolians, who may in truth justly pride themselves on their erection public works, clearing of public lands, denouncers and punishers of the least infraction of the command, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," abhorers of the sight of a gaming table or an opium den, assimilated with our habits, customs and Christian doctrines; in fine, our greatest revenue supporters.

But certain it is then, that the Mongolian did not clear the deserts of this country. Those who have done this good work, in bringing into smiling fertility the desert lands of Arizona, are neither more or less than American citizens of the "Mormon" faith. Aye, Senator Edmunds, the damning fact cannot be wiped out, that the handful of American citizens whom you are now seeking to persecute on account of their religious belief are the very people, who by their untiring energy and industry are materially adding to the wealth of the nation at large.

I speak whereof I know, and daily see. I speak as a living Gentile, speak as one who am sorry to see a wedge of proscription for faith enter into our statutes; speak as one whose ancestors were driven from their homes and heritances on account of penal statutes, speak as one who never dreamed that the proscriptive history of Great Britain and Europe would be repeated on this continent. A history of penal punishments and inquisitorial racks, the remembrance of which they are now trying to bury in oblivion by their enlightened policies of thorough freedom of conscience to all.

It is said Mr. Edmunds is a gentleman of fair scholastic repute. If this is so, he has displayed but little wisdom, besides showing that he has read history in vain, when he introduced his infamous legal enactment, known as the Anti-Polygamy Bill. I am not a prophet or the son of a prophet, or even a Latter-day Saint, still I may fearlessly assert that before a decade rolls by, the name of Senator Edmunds, the introducer of the first penal enactment, which will shortly disgrace the statutes of the United States, will be held in about as much veneration as that of Arnold, Booth and Guitau. Yours,
T. S. R.

POUNDKEEPERS AND ESTRAYS.

WALLSBURG,
Wasatch County, Utah,
April 26th, 1882.

Editor *Deseret News*:

As there is some difference of opinion here in relation to the law in regard to stray and trespassing stock and animals found doing damage, and certain kinds of horses running at large, will you be so kind as to answer the following:

Does the law authorize a poundkeeper to take charge of animals without a bill of damage in writing, with said animals? If so please cite us to the law.

On page 180 of the Compiled Laws

of Utah, sec. 14, approved Feby. 18, 1872, it reads:

All horses, mules and cattle over eighteen months old, not branded with a recorded mark or brand, and which shall be running at large, shall be and are hereby declared to be estrays, etc.

Is any part of this section or this act repealed or amended?

By answering the above and publishing the latest law on these questions, as all cannot get law books, you will oblige many readers of the *News*.

D. H. GREER.

Poundkeepers are authorized to receive and take care of all animals placed in their charge, whether accompanied or not by a bill of damages. Precinct poundkeepers are required to use all diligence to find the owners of the animals committed to their charge, and to receive and file all bills of damages duly presented, and may not deliver the estrays until the costs and damages are paid or arranged for. As they are required to file bills of damages duly presented, it is clear that such bills must be in writing. It is further provided that the damages alleged to have been done by animals must be appraised by a disinterested voter, and this appraisal must be in writing and contain, if known, the name of the owner as well as of the person damaged, and the time, place, and amount of the damages.

Any person may take up an animal doing damage, but must not retain it more than three days under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and of losing all claim for damages. If the animal is not claimed or the owner refuses to pay the damages within three days, it must be taken to the precinct pound.

Within three days after an animal has been impounded, if it is unclaimed, the poundkeeper must post up two notices describing the animal and setting forth the amount of the damage claimed. If in five days the owner of the animal is still unclaimed, it is to be turned over to the district poundkeeper, who must provide forage for it and advertise it for sale, the proceeds of which, after deducting cost and damage, are to be paid into the county treasury.

All this can be found in the law cited by our correspondent. That section of it relating to animals running at large remains un repealed. It was amended by the Legislative Assembly at its latest session, but the amendatory bill, we believe, was not signed by the Governor. The law of 1872, as it appears in the Compiled Laws of Utah, remains in force; we know of no act repealing it or amending it. We hope that these explanations will be satisfactory. All poundkeepers, both precinct and district, ought to be familiar with the law, as access can be had in every county to the statute book containing the laws governing estrays.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Sailing from Liverpool, per S. S. Nevada, Wednesday, April 12th, 1882, in charge of John Donaldson

FOR SALT LAKE CITY.

Thomas Astle; Arthur Armitage; Charles Bishop; F. W. Bailey; Thomas Barnard; Victoria E. Barnard; Emily, Nellie, Janet and Willie Campbell; William Cottom; Joshua Creighton; Thomas Cutler; Hannah Cox; William, Louisa, Alice and David Crackles; Johanne Neilson Dyrehaven; Catharine and William Fairmage; John Ford; Mrs. and Heber Frankland; John C. Louisa, Louis J. Mary and John C. Jr.; Gray; James, Leah and Elizabeth Greenwood; Jane Goodman; Louisa Greene; John and Mary Ann Horton; Robert, Mary Ann, Francis, William and Emma Hadfield; Joseph Hedges; Jane Joyner; Emma Jennings; James Liddard; Arthur Lewis, Thos. Jr., and Margaret A. McAdam; John Wright; James Mace; William, Ann and Bertha Marsh; Samuel Moor; Elizabeth and Henry Mildenhall; Johanne Nielson; Henry Newbold; Geo. T. and Ann Newman; Jane Pryer, Margaret E. Partington; Jos. Potter; Chas. Pearce; Ellen, Peter, John and James Smith; Jos. Slater; Harriet Shaw; Annie Sims; Robert Stephens; Frederick Thornton; Betsy, Ellihu, Charles, Edgar, Herbert and Bessie Urry; Matthew Wilson; Rees Williams; Kate Winter; James, Alice and Mary Ann Wesson; Sarah Yates; R. L. Anderson.

OGDEN.

P. and Maria Roughley; Esther,