

A comment of the *Bulletin* this evening in reference to the affair is worthy of attention. It says: "A disorder of any kind would be welcomed by those who favor the continuance of coolie immigration. It is about the only condition at this time that can save them from discomfiture. The best investment that the Chinese Six Companies could make is in starting dynamite melodramas. If the anti-Chinese movement should become associated with disorder, the Chinese Six Companies would stand a chance to win."

Further charges of misdemeanor have been entered against the prisoners, the object being to have the matter thoroughly investigated. Efforts were made this afternoon to release the prisoners on bail. Bonds were fixed at \$1,000 each.

Henry Wiseman, one of the four dynamiters arrested last night, was liberated this evening on \$2,000 bail. Following closely on this a meeting of the German branch of the Anti-Coolie League was held at the Irish-American Hall, over two thousand being in attendance. Wiseman was one of the principal speakers. He denounced Coroner O'Donnell.

On a call for a show of hands O'Donnell was deposed as president of the Anti-Coolie League.

Matters are quiet and no trouble is expected.

PORTLAND, Oregon, 16.—The *Oregonian's* Olympia special says: This morning at Long Prairie, about 8 miles from here a deplorable event occurred, news of which was received here tonight. Mrs. Mineer, a relative of Mr. David Chambers, has for some time manifested symptoms of insanity, and, according to report, she last evening saturated papers with coal oil and distributed them about the house, telling one of her children, on inquiry, that she was wetting them with water. Early this morning she made the remark that she was about to destroy the whole family; her husband, fearing that she was about to attempt his life, proceeded to put her out of the room, but on opening the door discovered the house in flames. Reaching the front door with one of his children, he found it locked and the key removed. Thereupon he ran to the back door and found it nailed up. Finally he and his little daughter succeeded in escaping through the window, but were badly burned. The unfortunate woman with her four children were burned to death. The survivors were taken to the residence of Mr. Chambers for medical treatment.

STARKVILLE, Miss., 16.—Jerry Bardwell, colored, yesterday left his house and locked the door, his three children being inside. The house caught fire and the children perished in the flames.

PITTSBURG, 16.—Scarlet fever of a malignant type has broken out at the Protestant Episcopal Home for Children in this city. There are 85 children in the home and the situation is alarming. Four deaths have occurred and ten children are now lying ill with the dread disease. Everything is being done to check the progress of the contagion.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 16.—Near Pekin, Putnam County, recently, Thos. Robinson, colored, outraged Mrs. Joseph Brown, after which he stoned her to death. Robinson was arrested, tried and convicted, and while en route to jail to-day was taken from the guard by a mob and beaten to death with clubs.

LANCASTER, Pa., 15.—Pleuro-pneumonia has developed among a large herd of cattle near West Willow in this county. Several animals have already died. Dr. Bridge, the State veterinarian, visited the herd yesterday, and ordered four killed and the rest quarantined.

RICHMOND, Va., 15.—Both branches of the General Assembly met in separate sessions to-day and nominated John W. Daniel for United States senator. A joint session takes place to-morrow.

WILMINGTON, Del., 15.—The Arlington Cotton Mills burned here to-day. Loss \$75,000.

RICHMOND, Mo., 17.—David Whitmer, one of the founders of the "Mormon" Church, and a resident of this village for almost half a century, lies at the point of death at the family homestead, where are gathering his children, grandchildren and great grandchildren. Beside his deathbed is the devoted woman who linked her life and fortune with his more than 50 years ago.

Whitmer was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, and lived for a number of years near Watkins Glen, in New York State. There, in the year 1829, he claims to have seen the plates from which Joseph Smith translated the Book of Mormon, and to have been present during the work of translation. Whitmer became one of the Apostles of the new church, and moved with it to Ohio. When the Church was driven from Ohio, it found refuge in Missouri. Whitmer has lived in Richmond ever since, and has been mayor and councilman of the town. He owns what is said to be the original manuscript from which the Book of Mormon was printed, and has refused the offer of a very large sum for it from the "Mormon" Church. Whitmer always opposed polygamy.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., 17.—In spite of the efforts of the firemen the fire which broke out last night in Hubbard's warehouses on the dock, spread to the Abel Block, in which were located the *Herald* newspaper and other offices. The buildings in the rear of the wharf, with their contents, are destroyed. Hubbard's loss was estimated on the building and stock at \$130,000, insurance \$90,000. Benedict & Co., on warehouse, lost \$15,000. Abel's Block was badly gutted, loss \$25,000, partly insured. Hazen's loss was \$50,000; Kuentz Bros. loss, \$16,000, insurance \$15,000. The *Herald* newspaper's loss, \$20,000, partly insured.

1:30 a. m.—At this hour it looks as if other large houses would be burned out. The fire is one of the most disastrous Jacksonville has ever known.

PANAMA, 17.—Colon has been visited by a very severe cyclone, which has done considerable damage. It commenced on the 2d inst., about 2 p. m., and next day lulled, but commenced again with terrible severity. All the steamers in port put out to sea for safety; they returned and had again to put out. The damage to property has been very heavy, and the loss to life more serious. The following vessels were sunk with their crews: The *Holden, Karmag, Blanche, Orlan, Atwood, Ariel, Veteran, Ocean, Linton, Avelina, Stella, Catalina, Figli, Douglas*, and two others whose names could not be ascertained. The rain poured down in torrents and a terrible gale of wind from the northeast set in. The Royal Mail new freight office was destroyed by the storm. Wharf No. 4, belonging to the Panama Railway, is almost demolished, the rails having been torn up and the earthworks destroyed by the force of the tornado.

SOMERSET, Ky., 17.—During a general melee at Beaver Creek mines, near here, yesterday, Wm. Parsons killed Frank Wilson and Charles Gooden, and W. A. Owens fatally stabbed two other men, names not known. Parsons escaped, but the other two were arrested.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 15.—General de Courcey, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, telegraphed the war office to-day that General de Negrier has cleared the marble mountains north of Mai Duong of Black Flags and pirates, capturing a number of fortified caverns and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. One cavern was desperately defended and fully 100 pirates were killed before it could be taken. Numerous war junks were sunk between the rapids and bamboo canals. The country has been pacified.

LISBON, 15.—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, father of the King of Portugal, died to-day of facial cancer, which had been aggravated by a fall.

LONDON, 15.—The government will retain Mr. Peel as Speaker of the House of Commons.

YOKOHAMA, 15.—Revolts have broken out in Corea.

LONDON, 15.—It is reported that the Pope is ill.

BERLIN, 15.—Prince Bismarck was painfully injured to-day by tumbling off his horse. The muscles of the Prince's legs were so severely strained as to interfere with walking, and he is now confined to his residence.

PARIS, 15.—The Chamber of Deputies will be requested by the government to vote a sum to enable Dr. Pasteur to establish a spacious hospital to be used especially for treatment by his method of inoculation of persons who have been bitten by mad dogs.

BELGRADE, 16.—The weather is intensely cold throughout this region and soldiers at the front are suffering severely from it. A number of Serbian soldiers have been frozen to death while asleep.

LONDON, 16.—At the conference at Liverpool of the Atlantic steamship companies, it was decided that the present freight rates were profitless. The question of the amount of increase to be made was referred to a future conference. An advance of 50 per cent is considered probable.

DUBLIN, 16.—Michael Davitt, speaking in Dublin to-day, said the League would open special industries if the workmen would co-operate. He announced that he would forthwith commence the agitation to abolish landlordism in towns and secure to the tenants the benefits the farmers enjoy through the working of the land act. He denounced the Earl of Pembroke and the Earl of Meath for drawing huge sums of money in Dublin that rightfully belong to the people.

In an interview to-day Harrington said 1,600 National League branches, averaging 300 members, had donated £12,000 to the executive during the present year. He said some new Nationalist members of Parliament would receive salaries from the League. The extinction of the Liberals, he thought, would immensely benefit the Irish cause. Harrington also said boycotting was outside of the League's programme, and the practice was confined to but a few branches. The executive, he said, would stop boycotting whenever such power was misused.

ROME, 16.—The trial of the butcher Tozzi, his wife, son and daughter, who were charged with the murder of another butcher, Poggi, was concluded to-day. Tozzi and son were condemned to death, the wife was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment and the daughter to 10 years.

SOFIA, 16.—Bulgaria has accepted the proposal of the Powers for an international commission to demarcate the Bulgarian-Serbian frontier under certain reservations. She wishes the commission to consider fairly the recent victories of the Bulgarian army.

RANGOON, 16.—Eleven Europeans who were working for the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company, on hearing of the rupture between Burmah and the Indian government, tried to reach

Manipoor. On the 20th of November they were overtaken and murdered by Burmese troops in a steamer belonging to the King and commanded by a palace official named Thandawmoung. It is alleged that Tynedah, Burmese prime minister, was implicated in the massacre. The inhabitants of Rangoon are indignant at Tynedah being allowed to retain his office.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 16.—The Porte has sent a circular to the powers in reference to the mission of the Turkish delegates to Eastern Roumelia. The Porte explains that the situation in Eastern Roumelia is precarious.

LONDON, 17.—The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

The following dispatch from Gladstone was received to-day by the News Association:

"Hawarden, Dec. 11.

The scheme for home rule in Ireland published in the *Standard* this morning and purporting to be my plan for settlement of the Irish question, is an inaccurate report of my views. I presume it is speculation upon them. It was published without my knowledge or authority."

RANGOON, 17.—Advices from Mandalay state that Dacoits made a raid in the vicinity of that place, and fired on the British outposts, wounding Major Walker and killing a native. The British returned the fire, killing seven Dacoits.

LONDON, 17.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon announces that despite the partial denial of Gladstone this morning, a Liberal scheme for Home Rule in Ireland has been decided upon. This scheme provides for the creation of an Irish Parliament at Dublin, on the acts of which the Crown will reserve the right to vote, upon advice of the Irish ministry. Irish members will continue to sit in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster and take part in the imperial legislation. The scheme further provides that Ireland shall have control of the local police and requires Parnell to furnish guarantees that the rights of the minority and interests of landlords shall be protected.

Dublin, 17.—A special dispatch to the *Freeman's Journal* says: "Earl Spencer and Earl Granville approve Gladstone's scheme of home rule for Ireland. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke and the Marquis of Hartington are wavering in their objections to the scheme."

LONDON, 17.—The London correspondent of the *Express* telegraphs as follows: "There is no longer any doubt that Gladstone has approached a member of the royal family, regarding Irish reform, and is seeking to interest the Prince of Wales' help in removing obstacles thereto."

Editorials in *Freeman's Journal* and *United Ireland* regarding the situation, agree in the statement that, if Salisbury should offer only a worthless scheme of Home Rule for Ireland, the Conservative government will inevitably be defeated by the combined efforts of the Liberals and Parnellites.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

ANTI-MORMON LAWS, AS CONSTRUED BY THE COURTS.

PLEASANT GROVE,
December 10, 1885

Editor *Deseret News*:

I send you a few reflections on the situation:

Judge Hays, of Idaho, in enforcing the Edmunds law, says that the "Mormons," in persisting to cling to their religious faith, are tampering with an avalanche that will eventually come down upon them and grind them to powder. Now the facts in the case are, that the great American people, in their zeal to destroy the Saints, are undermining the great republic, the best government the world ever produced, by removing the foundation stones thereof, viz., religious liberty, freedom of conscience, etc., and if they do not speedily retrace their steps and repair the injury, the great structure will come down with a mighty crash, spreading untold misery and destruction upon all. They think and are made to believe by the great flood of falsehoods and misrepresentations, that the great danger lies in the religion of a little handful of people in Utah. It makes me think of the horse that was blind in one eye, in crossing a bridge that had no railing, he could see the danger on one side and shied from it and fell into the river on the other side and was drowned. When the Edmunds law was passed, a few members of Congress, able lawyers and statesmen, pointed out the danger, but it was not heeded. Many voted for it reluctantly, but public sentiment demanded the law, and some rabid members said let us make it, "Constitution of no Constitution." I am charitable enough to believe that if they had known the use that would be made of the law, but few would have voted for it. They never dreamed that it would punish a misdemeanor with imprisonment for life and confiscation of all the offender's property, even if he were worth half a million dollars, but so it is construed by the Federal judges on the bench. Even Mr. Edmunds, whose name it bears, would have opposed such an interpretation with all his power, although brimful of animosity toward the Saints; he is too much of a lawyer for that, and has too high a regard for his reputation as a jurist and man of

honor. The legislators, with all their experience and legal knowledge, were entirely ignorant of the fact that the law was so elastic until the learned judges on the bench made the discovery and showed it to them, and no doubt they will correct the blunder this session by repealing the obnoxious measure. The penalty attached to the Edmunds law as at present construed, is the severest that man can inflict on his fellows. The death penalty is more humane and Christianlike, as it is soon over and the property is left for the support of the family, and any man of feeling would prefer it. What would be greater torment than for a man to lie in prison all his life, realizing that his property is all confiscated and his family beggars in the cold world! This is all done by the construction which the courts place upon the law; which is nothing more nor less than legislation such as the law-makers proper never dreamed of.

President Arthur never would have approved the Edmunds bill if he had known that it would inflict such a penalty; he is too much of a Christian to be a party to any such cruelty.

But I am reminded that this is not new by any means. It was an extraordinary definition or construction of law that nailed Jesus Christ to the cross, thrust a spear into his side, and confiscated all his property, even to the clothes he wore, although he was a holy being and never transgressed any law, human or divine. The prosecution and court had to resort to constructions in order to destroy Him. The law that was so perverted was given by God Himself through Moses from Sinai.

There is a proposition to have a legislative commission to make laws for Utah, thus taking all rights of self-government from the people. Now, if a commission for such a purpose must be had, I have a suggestion to make to Congress on this subject, which I think would be more economical and will accomplish everything that can possibly be desired; and that is, to extend the jurisdiction of our present Chief Justice over the entire Territory with full power to enforce the law in every nook and corner. He might take the laws now in force as a basis, and fill in all open questions with constructions, which he is abundantly able to do, and make it fit any case that can possibly arise and bring forth any result that may be desired. I presume he would do the whole business without any increase of salary.

The falsehoods and misrepresentations of a Federal Judge caused the President of the United States to send the army to Utah in 1857, at a cost of many millions of dollars, which accomplished nothing desired and at the close of that administration Fort Sumpter was fired upon by rebels and the last that was heard of the judge was his imprisonment in Chicago for stealing postage stamps to buy whisky.

Can such characters learn anything by these examples? No, they know nothing only "naturally like the brute beast that is made to be taken and destroyed." It is said that "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" and that their mills, though grinding slowly, do very fine work. Surely "the way of the transgressor is hard;" God says "I will laugh at their calamity and mock when their fear cometh." For them I can only say I am sorry.

THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

AND OTHER ITEMS.

OGDEN CITY, Utah, Dec. 15, 1885.

Editor *Deseret News*:

Court opened at 10 o'clock in the usual manner. A large

ARRAY OF LEGAL LUMINARIES

was again in attendance to look after the interests of their clients generally, and the duets particularly. The figure and features of the martyr Vandercook graced the assembly of deputies, and was to many the centre of attraction. A large number of spectators filled the court room.

The first business called was that of Lorenzo Snow. Judge Williams, of the counsel for defense, asked for a little more time to prepare the demurrer, etc. His honor refused to grant the request and the demurrer was entered.

W. T. B. Gray, charged with procuring abortion, was then arraigned and pleaded "not guilty." Trial set for Saturday, 19th inst.

The petit jury was excused until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, and the case of Jas. H. Nelson set for Dec. 29th, that of James Taylor for the same day, and Chas. F. Middleton's for the 30th.

The Eureka mining case was then resumed. (At this stage several parties arose and left the court room, when his honor said a little tartly, "If there are any others who wish to leave within the next two hours, they had better leave now." This brief advice was followed by a

GENERAL, SIMULTANEOUS EXODUS, and not more than twelve persons were left in the body of the hall of justice). The case was advanced a stage.

David M. Stuart was next arraigned on a charge of violating the Edmunds act. He took the statutory time to plead. He was then arraigned on a

"SEGREGATED" CHARGE

of the same character and took time to plead to it.

The case of Chas. W. Hemenway was continued till 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday.

day, and that of Lorenzo Snow at 12, noon, of the same day.

This afternoon the grand jury came into court and presented one indictment under the Territorial laws. The celebrated mining case consumed nearly all the remainder of the afternoon.

The weather has much moderated, the roads are muddy, and the city fathers continue the work of improvement which is much needed in many parts of our fast-growing city.

COMMERCIAL BUSINESS

has again become active, and there is a visible improvement in that direction. There is, however, a lull in the shipping business, although there has been an immense amount of produce of every description sent out of the country during the fall. There is still a demand for Utah potatoes in the West. One large firm in San Francisco has sent orders for a large shipment to be sent to the Bay city, whence they will be distributed to various points in Arizona and other places. There is not, however, much advance in the price of grain or roots.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Cannon case took the great majority of the people here by surprise; although there are a few persons who say they expected no other. The expressions of the citizens upon learning these facts, coupled with the recent proceedings in the District Courts of this Territory are various. Some are indignant, angry, and outspoken; while others are stunned at the announcements, and their feelings appear to be

TOO DEEP FOR UTTERANCE.

Others—a few—receive the news with stoical indifference, and a placidity of temper that seems to be entirely unruffled. But the Latter-day Saints generally look at the bright side of everything, and hence they feel that all these things will ultimately in advancing the interests and final deliverance of the "Mormon" community. Bro. Heber C. Kimball used to say, "The rougher the way, the shorter the stay." And many here think that matters can be but little rougher for us than they are at the present time. However, they have concluded to wait and see.

WEBER.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,
Dec. 16, 1885.

Editor *Deseret News*:

The cases in the District Court that attracted the most attention of this community to-day, were those of Apostle Lorenzo Snow and C. W. Hemenway, the former on several indictments for unlawful cohabitation, and the latter for libel. Demurrers in each of these cases were interposed, and to-day they were argued before his honor. Judge Williams, of the counsel for the defense made the argument in the Snow case, in which he took the ground that, in order to carry out the instructions of the Court to the grand jury, an indictment must

BE FOUND FOR EACH DAY;

the practice charged in the indictments is continued, and that the grand jury should indict the defendant for the smallest period known to the statutes. The indictments name a certain period and charge the defendant with having committed the offense each day in the period. Counsel argued that only one offense could be found, and cited authorities to sustain his position. At the close of his speech

HIS HONOR,

in a brief speech, said he had previously had this matter under consideration and was prepared to give his decision in the matter at once. The Edmunds Act was passed for the purpose of preventing infringement upon the marriage custom as understood in the civilized world—one wife for one man. The grand jury may present indictments for one day or from time to time, as they are invested with great discretion in these matters.

His honor overruled the demurrer and the defendant pleaded "Not guilty" to the indictment.

MR. C. W. HEMENWAY

argued his own case in the demurrer to the indictments against him. He made a lengthy speech in which he considers he fully covered all the points in question, and in closing said he did not wish to escape the penalties of the law if he had violated it—all he asked was that he receive strict justice, which the Court assured the defendant he should have.

He intends to publish a verbatim report of his argument in an early issue of the *Herald*.

After a brief reply from Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Bierbower, the case was submitted, and the Court took the matter

UNDER ADVISEMENT

until 2 o'clock this afternoon; but on His Honor resuming the judgment seat at the hour named, Mr. Arthur Brown resumed his argument in the celebrated mining suit, and up to the time I left the court room—between 3 and 4 o'clock—no ruling on the demurrer had been given.

Mr. Hemenway has also demurred to the other indictments charging him with libeling Dickson, McKay, etc. It is likewise taken under advisement. If it is overruled this trial will commence on Thursday. Defendant will conduct his own defense.

WEBER.