

ren had opened an excellent field of labor here; they had just returned from a trip into Nelson County, where they met many kind friends and held a few meetings. This was the notch that kindled the fire.

The priests of Baal commenced their usual cry of "false prophets." The brethren were waited on by a committee who claimed they represented the citizens of Nelson County and demanded that they leave and quit preaching their abominable doctrines, or they would have to suffer the consequences. "Have you heard us preach?" Golden asked them. "No," was the answer. "Do you know anything about the principles we advocate?" "No." "Well, then, we have given out an appointment for Saturday, and with the help of God we are going to fill it, and all are respectfully invited." They remained there some time, visiting and preaching and more appointments were given out before leaving.

We returned to fill them, held three meetings, and baptized three persons. We received a challenge from a Baptist minister to meet him at Mt. Parnell Church, and hear a lecture and give one. If we would not accept this, we were told to take a friend's advice and leave the county. We accepted his invitation of course. At the appointed time Hyrum and I were at the church, a large congregation had assembled, as it had spread like wild-fire, and many were anxious to see the "Mormons" whipped out.

He (the minister) commenced by saying that he supposed that people had come together with the expectation of hearing a debate, but they would be disappointed, as it was against his belief, against the rules of the church and the laws of the land to discuss any doctrinal point. His motive now was made plain to all, for they knew of our being challenged. It was to get us there that he might abuse us and then deny us the privilege of answering. He said he would first give a lecture and then preach the gospel.

He took for his text the Mountain Meadows Massacre. Never in my life did I listen to such a tirade of abuse as was hurled against our revered Apostles and Prophets and then against us individually. It fairly made our blood boil, but outwardly we were calm. While speaking he seemed very thirsty and drank a great deal of water, but excused himself by saying, "When I talk about these Mormons, I am so near hell it makes me thirsty." The poor creature little realized how much truth he was telling. Some took it down as a sweet morsel and showed their appreciation by speaking out and stamping their feet. This outrageous scene lasted for an hour, he then gave them ten minutes recess, but when he called them to order, there were only six persons who would go back into the building, and he was obliged to dismiss them.

He had ruined himself completely in the estimation of the people, and had done more good in our behalf than we could have done in a month's preaching. The sympathy of three-fourths of the congregation was with us. His brother, a Campbellite preacher, came and apologized and said he was ashamed to own him as a brother. We were not to be outdone in this manner; a gentleman gave us the privilege of holding meeting at his house, and we gave out notice that we would answer the Reverend at 4 p. m. At the appointed time quite a number had gathered. I answered some of his base assertions, others I considered beneath our notice. I told them I would not take my text from a ten cent novel but they would find it in Isaiah 8, 20. I then preached them a good Gospel sermon, Hyrum bearing a strong testimony. At the close the Campbellite preacher came up and congratulated us. We got into quite an animated argument with him and he was compelled to yield and acknowledge that we were right. The congregation could not help but notice the difference in the two spirits manifested that day.

At 10 p. m. we retired to rest and were just dozing off when our ears were saluted with yells and curses long and loud. We realized in a moment that a mob was upon us, sprang out of bed, slipped into a portion of our clothing and held the door. Mr. Layton (our host) grasped his pistol with the full purpose of killing some of them. Hyrum disarmed him or there would have been blood shed that night. They raved and cursed like madmen, calling for the "d-d Mormons;" the deaths we were to die were too numerous to mention. We went to the door. This somewhat cooled their ardor. They expected, I suppose, to see us run. We tried to reason with them but you might as well try to reason with wild beasts as with a drunken blood-thirsty mob.

They commanded us to leave the County, at the same time brandishing their pistols in our faces, but we did not scare worth a cent. We stood and parleyed with them until 2 a. m. It looked rather "scaly" at times but we put our trust in God and showed a bold front, prepared for whatever might come. They claimed they had one hundred men, and commanded us to leave before morning; if we did not the different modes in which we were to die were something wonderful. You would have thought the days of the inquisition had returned. We very respectfully declined to depart until we got ready, and told them if they would come round in the morning we would talk to them. At last they went off swearing, whooping, yelling, firing off their pistols, making night hideous with their blasphemy and this

too on Sunday night, by men claiming to be Christians. We were greatly worried for fear some of our friends would come in their rear and shoot some of them down. I managed to get the names of eight of their ring leaders. We spent the rest of the night in peace. It was quite an eventful day. A little excitement puts us on our mettle, brightens us up and also awakens more interest in the people. We held from three to five meetings a week with good attendance. We will return there this week and spend some time with the people, explaining to them the principles of truth.

#### FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 7.

**Coming Home.**—A letter dated May 19th, from Mrs. Annie W. Cannon, at Paris, to her sister, Miss Louie Wells, states that herself and husband, Elder John Q. Cannon, intended sailing from Liverpool for home per S. S. Oregon, on the 7th of June—to-day. This would land them at New York, all going well, about the middle of the month. Their friends may expect them home about the 20th.

**Lost Box.**—A box belonging to one of the emigrants who arrived on Sunday last, is enquired for. It is a dark colored, wood box, marked Herbert Rallison, Kaysville, &c. He could not get it at Ogden as the baggage cars were not opened there, and was told by the officials that it would go to Salt Lake and be sent back from that place. Not having arrived up to date he is getting a little anxious about it. It is thought it might be at the Tithing yard. Willard Bishop of Kaysville, is the party enquiring.

**For the South.**—Brother Elias S. Kimball, a son of the late President Heber C. Kimball, left this morning for Chattanooga, Tenn., via the D. & R. G., to fulfil a mission to the Southern States, to which he was called last October. He was given time to put his affairs in proper shape before leaving, hence his delay to the present. He will have no companion on the way to the headquarters of the mission, where he will be assigned to his field of labor. Our best wishes go with him. He is a sterling young man, and will be a valuable addition to the corps of faithful elders laboring in the South.

**Returned Elder.**—Among our callers yesterday was Elder Joseph S. Clark, of Georgetown, Bear Lake County, who returned on the 4th inst. from the Southern States, where he has been laboring as a missionary since June, 1882. He left here on the 18th of that month and spent all of his time in Mississippi. He baptized four persons and assisted in baptizing others. Most of his time was spent in a new field of labor. He was President of the Mississippi Conference from the 24th of September until he was released. The minutes of the last Conference held there were published in the News a few nights ago. Brother Clark was accompanied home by Elder John A. Waite, who had been released on account of ill health.

**Interesting Specimens.**—We were shown to-day by Dr. George H. Booth, of Calcutta, a number of curiosities brought with him from other parts of the world and presented to the Deseret Museum. One was a piece of pumice stone thrown up by the recent eruption in Java, which he picked up out of the water about 800 miles north of the island, while on his way to this country. He touched at Dutch Guiana, from which place he brought specimens of the cocoa fruit (used in its prepared state as a beverage), and at St. Helena, where he obtained a pair of tusks of the sea-horse.

Brother Booth, accompanied by Elders William Willes and Henry McCune, and probably Milson Pratt, will leave this city on Tuesday next for the East Indies. Brother Pratt's going will depend largely upon his ability to raise the necessary funds. Any help given him will assist in a good cause. A number of Sunday Schools have not yet reported on the East India Mission fund. Hurry up, please.

**Third District Court.**—Proceedings before Chief Justice Hunter on Saturday, June 7, 1884:

People, etc., vs. Joseph Biddlecome, murder; defendant moves for a new trial. Argued by J. R. McBride for defendant and by W. H. Dickson for prosecution. Submitted. The Court, advised, overrules the motion. Defendant sentenced to be imprisoned in the Utah penitentiary for life.

Ex parte Eliza Saxton vs. L. L. Randall; Arthur Brown appears for the respondent, and the return of the writ of certiorari not having been made, by consent the matter goes over until the next sitting of the court.

Admitted citizens—Christian Olsen and Axel E. Backman, both formerly of Sweden and now of Salt Lake County.

Louis Oviatt vs. C. F. Dixon et al; on motion of J. McKnight defendant allowed ten days, additional time to answer.

Court adjourns till 9.30 a. m. Monday.

**Imprisoned for Life.**—Sentence in the case of the People vs. Joseph Biddlecome, convicted of murder in the first degree, was passed upon the defendant in the District Court to-day. A motion was made for a new trial by the defense, the main ground of which involved the point of credibility of witnesses, and was argued by J. R. McBride for the defendant and by W. H. Dickson for the prosecution. The matter being submitted, the Court, advised, over-

ruled the motion on the ground that the jurors are the judges of the credibility of witnesses, and the Court declined to disturb the verdict found by them. The prisoner was then asked to stand up.

Judge Hunter.—"Joseph Biddlecome, you were tried by a jury of this district and convicted of murder in the first degree. Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

Prisoner.—"I am not guilty."

Judge Hunter.—"The sentence of this Court is that you, Joseph Biddlecome, be imprisoned in the Utah Penitentiary for the period of your natural life."

The murder for which the prisoner was sentenced, was committed November 26, 1879, near Rush Lake, Tooele County, the victim being Charles Jensen, of that place.

**Land Patents.**—Stayner & Simmonds, land attorneys, have just received from Hon. N. C. McFarland, Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, homestead and pre-emption patents for the following named settlers:

Thos. L. O'bray, of Cache County, U. T.

Thomas Dearden, Morgan County, U. T.

George Harman, Beaver County, U. T.

Foster Greenwood, Salt Lake County, U. T.

John S. Barton, Iron County, U. T.

John Castle, Salt Lake County, U. T.

Henry Giles, Morgan County, U. T.

J. E. C. M. Rohwer, Box Elder County, U. T.

George Godfrey, Box Elder County, U. T.

Thomas O. Page, Salt Lake County, U. T.

Joseph D. Park, Salt Lake County, U. T.

Andrew Rose, Box Elder County, U. T.

Thomas Y. H. Maybary, Weber County, U. T.

Eliza Helen Harvey, Davis County, U. T.

Joseph B. Robinson, Utah County, U. T.

Robert B. Montgomery, Wasatch County, U. T.

Alonzo Knight, Weber County, U. T.

James Leithhead, Kane County, U. T.

Warren Foote, Kane County, U. T.

Simoneon C. Drollinger, Sr., Emery County, U. T.

James C. Jensen, Emery County, U. T.

Sylvester Wilson, Emery County, U. T.

Chas. Swasey, Emery County, U. T.

Wm. Knox, Cache County, U. T.

John F. Beck, Utah County, U. T.

M. Adam Empey, Wasatch County, U. T.

O. S. Cox, Sanpete County, U. T.

H. Lancaster, Salt Lake County, U. T.

**How To Get Rid of Them.**—The following, from the *Scotsman*, published in New York, ought to be of considerable local importance just now:

"As often as the season comes around we feel it to be our duty to urge upon all the importance of protecting the apple, cherry and elm trees, from the depredations of the canker worm. Already this enemy covers a wide territory and is yearly extending. This ought not to be, because there is a remedy, which if faithfully applied, will not only prevent this pest from extending over any more territory, but annihilate him where he has already made his appearance."

If a law could be made and enforced, compelling every person to protect his trees, it would be but a few years before the canker worm would be entirely conquered; but as long as there are one or two persons in each town who will not protect their trees at all, and considerable numbers who afford only a partial protection, so long will the faithful have to continue the fight, or be content to be without apples, and see their beautiful shade trees stripped of their foliage.

If the only protection was through expensive patent tree protectors, there might be some excuse for those of limited means for not protecting their trees; but as an orchard can be fully protected by tarred paper, and some one of the different preparations of sticky substances at a very slight cost in money, and but a few hours' labor to each 25 trees, there really seems to be no good excuse for raising canker worms to flood a whole neighborhood.

It is true, to fully protect an orchard with tarred paper, it requires constant watchfulness, and some perseverance, qualities which all fruit growers should possess. The work must be commenced in the autumn, and whenever during the winter the frost is out of the ground, and the weather is warm, the paper must receive a fresh covering, and when March comes, the covering must be repeated as often as the material ceases to be soft enough to prevent the grubs from crawling over it. If the work be continued until the buds expand there will be no danger of any injury from the canker worms. We would urge upon every owner of an apple, cherry or elm tree, to see to it that no canker worms find their way up the trunks of the tree during the spring.

**FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 9.**  
**Lost Parcel.**—On Friday evening, June 6th, a poor man of Centerville, on leaving the city, lost a parcel containing a piece of calf skin leather, also a basket containing a few articles that he had purchased. Please leave at this office for the owner.

**Diphtheria.**—Two of the children of William T. Foulger, of the 11th Ward, a boy five years old, and a girl of

twelve, have succumbed to the dread malady diphtheria. The boy died yesterday at 11 a. m., the girl in the afternoon, and were buried the same day. One other child of the family is ill with the same disease, but it is a hopeful case.

**The Arizona Missionaries.**—The missionaries for Arizona who left this city on the 8th of May, reached Johnson's settlement, eighty miles east of St. George, on the 25th, and had a prosperous trip that far, with a prospect of reaching their destination without difficulty. They had not been impeded by high water so far as they had gone. The companies which left later had not been quite so successful, having been hindered by floods at several points on the way.

**Third District Court.**—Proceedings before Chief Justice Hunter on Monday, June 9, 1884:

People, etc., vs. George W. Johnson, assault with intent to rob; defendant withdraws plea of not guilty and pleads guilty of battery, and the sentence of the court is that defendant be confined in the county jail of Salt Lake County for a term of three months.

Court adjourns till Monday, June 16, 1884, at 10 a. m.

**Z. B. B. S.**—Members of Zion's Benefit Building Society should read the notice of the annual meeting in our columns to-day. It should be understood that this does not interfere with the usual meeting which takes place on Wednesday evening of this week, and members should take especial care to complete their yearly subscriptions not later than the 11th inst., in order that the business of the fiscal year may be closed before the annual meeting. The Secretary wishes us to state that all members' subscription books should now be handed in to be audited.

**Supreme Court.**—Proceedings in the Supreme Court of Utah Territory on Monday, June 9, 1884.

People of the Territory of Utah respondents vs. Frederick Hopt, Imp., etc., appellant, from Third District; upon an affidavit filed, showing intent to take this cause to the Supreme Court of the United States by writ of error, a motion to stay the execution in this cause was made, argued by Mr. Van Horne for appellant, by Mr. W. H. Dickson for respondents and submitted. Thereafter, the Court being sufficiently advised thereon, it is now here ordered that said motion be and the same is hereby overruled and denied.

Samuel Levy respondent vs. Salt Lake City appellant, from 3d District; cause argued by Mr. Sheeks for appellant, by Messrs. A. Brown and J. R. McBride for respondent, and by Mr. J. S. Rawlins for appellant.

**Store Robbery.**—On Friday morning about a quarter past 6 o'clock, Edward Braby's store, in the Tenth Ward, was entered by a thief or thieves and between \$37 and \$40 in gold and silver taken. The proprietor had opened his store and was out killing worms on the sidewalk, not more than four rods away, at the time the robbery occurred. It must have been committed by someone acquainted with the place, as the money was taken from some shotbags under the counter.

The robbery was cool and audacious, as besides Mr. Braby's being so near, there was another man on the opposite sidewalk, killing caterpillars, and yet neither of them saw anyone enter the store. There are two doors to the place, which is on a corner, one north and one west, and both opening on the street. The thief entered by the north door while Mr. Braby was on the west, and made his exit by the same way. No clue has been obtained. Paul, the butcher, also of the Tenth Ward, is reported to have been robbed of about \$15 in like manner, on Saturday afternoon.

**Ratifying Republicans.**—The renomination of His Excellency, Chester A. Arthur, for a second term as President of the United States, in obedience to the "instructions" given by the Utah Republicans to their Chicago delegates a few weeks ago, was received here by members of that party with every demonstration of enthusiasm. So overjoyed were they at the result of their labors, and the marked respect paid to their "instructions," that they even forgot to read the papers, wherein it appeared that the Hon. James G. Blaine, and not President Arthur was the real party nominated, but proceeded in the plenitude of their rapture and in order that the nomination at Chicago might be perfectly valid, to get up a grand ratification meeting, where the whole dozen of them met, shouted and resolved themselves hoarse in the most "truly lol!" and "Liberal!" manner imaginable. They even got permission of the City Council to fire off anvils in the vicinity of the Federal Court room, Saturday evening. But as the thunders of the improvised artillery were not heard, or were too faint to carry themselves beyond the immediate vicinity of the anvils aforesaid, it is but fair to presume that the patriots failed to collect enough money to pay for the amount of powder required, or else found out their "white-plumed" mistake in time to avoid publishing their disappointment any wider.

**GEORGE SWEETING, Henry Hirst, James Bosworth, Elijah Allen, George Ruff, John Livsey, Thomas Wray and George W. Ranson, formerly of Great Britain, were admitted to citizenship last Friday in the Supreme Court.**

#### PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Priesthood of the Stake convened in the Assembly Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. There were present on the stand Angus M. Cannon and Joseph E. Taylor, of the Presidency of the Stake. Counselors Edward Snelgrove and Elias Morris of the High Priests' Quorum, William B. Preston and Leonard W. Hardy, of the Presiding Bishopric of the Church, and others.

All the Wards of the Stake were represented, excepting the 18th and 20th, Salt Lake City. A communication was read reporting the condition of the 16th Elders' Quorum. Also from Bishop Frederick Kesler, reporting that all the Quorums of the Lesser Priesthood were organized in the 16th Ward.

President Angus M. Cannon said there were persons who had been married according to the order of heaven in holy places and after were married by civil officers. Such a course was an insult to God, and the Elder who officiated at such a ceremony lent himself as a tool to the devil, and the man and woman who were so married were unworthy of a standing in the Church. Persons who did not pay their tithing should not be recommended to the Lord's House. He denounced in unmeasured terms the course of officers who would marry persons who came to them without knowing them, or whether their parents were willing or not.

Bishop Alexander McRae said he had noticed there was a diversity of ways of preparing applicants for baptism and asked for some instructions on these points.

Prest. Angus M. Cannon said that the Lord had prescribed a certain mode of attending to the ordinance of baptism and while it was proper that Bishops should give such instructions as they were prompted, having been appointed to administer in these things, he felt that it was not well to have too many set rules.

Bishop William B. Preston said the nearer we lived to the written laws of God the better, but he did not feel that it was wise to cavil over minor details, but strive to be obedient to our leaders. He could not see how Bishops could recommend persons for the blessings of the Lord's house who did not pay their tithing, as such persons must be recommended as in fellowship. He considered it a great responsibility for a Bishop to sign a recommendation containing statements that were not true.

A circular was read from the Presiding Bishopric of the Church instructing the Bishops with reference to the proper mode of caring for the poor.

Bishop Preston continued his remarks. The Bishops were best acquainted with the circumstances of the people in their respective wards, and the Teachers should ascertain and report the temporal as well as the spiritual condition of the people. The most worthy poor were frequently the most sensitive, and in cases of sickness it would sometimes be found that substantial aid as well as visiting and sympathy was needed. It was very humiliating for persons to ask alms, and there should no such necessity exist in the Church of God. The Saints did not attend to their fast offerings, and many neglected to fast, as the Lord had given counsel. Bishops should instruct the Saints in these duties, that they might not be found responsible for the failure of any to receive the blessings that they might enjoy through observing these requirements. It was important that the efforts that were being made to control the waters of the Jordan should be seconded by the influence of the Bishops, for it was much easier to control the water than it would be to care for those who would be rendered homeless if the water was permitted to overflow.

President Joseph E. Taylor said that it had been brought to the attention of the Presidency of the Stake that there were many boys who played ball on the street contrary to the ordinances of the city, this endangered the lives of the traveling public. Unless this was stopped an example would be made of some by the proper officers and Bishops should use their influence against this in the Sunday Schools and gatherings of the young in their respective Wards. The Bishops should be careful to conduct their Bishops' Courts in proper form, having each point sustained by two witnesses and in the absence of the defendant the witnesses should be carefully questioned in his interests, that the record might justify the action taken. He also said that where Quorums of the Lesser Priesthood were organized they should be carefully instructed in their duties and they would so prove a great strength to the Bishop. Though a Deacon held an office in the Aaronic Priesthood he could not officiate as a Teacher or Priest. Presidents of quorums of the Lesser Priesthood only held their presidency while residing in the Ward where they had been appointed to act.

Prest. Angus M. Cannon, in answer to a question, said persons should not ask for positions in the Priesthood. But should give evidence by faithfulness of their desire to serve God, that God might prompt His servants to call them.

Adjourned, to meet on Saturday, July 5th, 1884, at 11 a. m.

WILLIAM W. TAYLOR,  
Clerk of Stake.

THE author of "Grandfather's Clock" has "stopped short, never to go again." In other words he is dead.