DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XV. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1882 NO. 171.

CHICAGO TRADE.

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NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL STOVE.

The only Stove made with Wire Gauze inside the Reservoir, on the principle of the Sir Humphry Davy Safety Lamp used in mines

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THE

BUTCHER,

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Dealer in all kinds of MEAT in season. Meat ordered by Telephone will receive prompt attention to the satisfaction of patrons. All kinds of

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DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY.

COTTON CANVAS of all numbers—14 to 120 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and other purposes, constantly in store and made to order

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Branches and Dealers Everywhere.

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FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The House went into committee and resumed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill.

Numerous amendments were offered and rejected, and after consideration of 80 to 100 pages of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Strikes.

CHICAGO, 10.—The striking tanners go to work to-day, except the beam hands.

Cohoes, N. Y., 10.—The Treasurer of the Harmony mills stated the works are not to be started before September. Cotton for June and July was delivered and sold upon its arrival at New York. The strike has now become a lock-out and has lasted seven weeks.

Horrible Freak of an Insane Woman.

CHICAGO, 10.—Casper Seyboldt is a baker who works nights. Last night, when he left home, his wife began preparations for a horrible deed. They had four children, aged 12, 7, 2½ years, and one four months. She dressed them in clean white clothes with bright ribbons and gave them strychnine, and when they died laid them out carefully with flowers in their hands, and all the surroundings were made as beautiful as possible. She then took a dose of poison herself, having put a white chemise with ribbons in it. This was just before the return of her husband at 5 o'clock this morning. When he appeared at the door she met him and told him to come in and look at the children all dead and gone to heaven. See how pretty they were with nice flowers for the angels. One of the children was alive but since died. Mrs. Seyboldt died about 7 o'clock this morning. The cause of the demented woman's act is not known.

It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Seyboldt did not live in entire harmony, and that since the birth of her last child Mrs. Seyboldt has not been in good health, and it is believed that despondency caused her to commit the deed. From a number of notes written by her oldest daughter, aged 12 years, it appears Mrs. Seyboldt had talked the matter over with her and got her to consent to the terrible tragedy. The notes are addressed to her schoolmates and two to her father. One says: "Forgive me; we leave you. Mamma thought it was the best we could do." The other asks him to bury them decently, and tells him where she leaves money to buy flowers. One addressed to a schoolmate says: "Mother was always sick, you know, and thought of dying often and how we would be treated, and so she thought it best for all of us to die at once, and she bought something to kill us, baby first, Annie second, Tony third, I afterwards and then mother. We did not suffer much, and now we are out of trouble."

Sharpe on Conkling.

NEW YORK, 10.—Gen. George A. Sharpe, speaking of the candidacy of Mr. Conkling for re-election to the United States Senate last year, and in reply to the statement made by Conkling that he was not a candidate, and that his friends did not urge him to withdraw as had been previously charged by General Sharpe's paper, the Kingston *Freeman* says: Among other things Mr. Conkling resigned for was for the purpose of being a candidate for re-election. He sought to introduce into American politics the English method of resigning and obtaining reindorsement from his constituency in order that he might wage a war upon the Administration untrammelled by party obligations. So true was this that his friends in Albany were informed by the most expeditious methods. A special messenger was sent from Washington to Albany bearing letters of resignation, and from that messenger it was ascertained that Conkling expected immediate action would be taken by his friends to insure his re-election.

It was myself who informed him from Washington that he was to be re-elected. I was also asked to invite him by telegram to meet his friends in New York to consult about the steps to be taken in the premises. I refrained from sending any such telegram. Others were urged, and telegrams of a like purport, but at least one prominent friend of Conkling's also refrained from doing so. It was notorious in Albany that the messenger who brought the resignations, stated without reserve, that re-election was expected by the resigned member. Gen. Sharpe states most positively that every possible effort was made to induce ex-Senator Conkling to withdraw, but he would not listen to them. He wanted it to appear that his re-election was unsolicited, and at the same time he was using every means in his power to secure support.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The regular Sunday services of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints were held in the Tabernacle, yesterday afternoon, commencing at 2 p. m.

The choir sang the hymn on the 246th page:

Come, thou glorious day of promise,
Come and spread thy cheerful ray.

Prayer was offered by Elder John Druce.

The choir sang the hymn on the 318th page:

'Mid scenes of confusion and creature complaints,
How sweet to my soul is communion with Saints.

The Sacrament was administered by the Priesthood of the Sixth Ward.

Elder Jno. W. Taylor expressed his gratitude at again being able to associate with the Saints, and gave a brief description of his travels while on a mission to the Southern States; said, in connection with his companion he had made upwards of 50 converts. The Elders of the Church to-day go forth under similar conditions that they did anciently, without purse or scrip, without any preparation other than the blessings of the Holy Priesthood, and where they are received with kindness, they leave the blessings of the Holy Spirit with the people. James said this Gospel of the kingdom should be preached to all the world for a witness and then should the end come.

It will be necessary to refer to some of the principles of the Gospel in order to find out what Gospel was to be preached unto all the people. The speaker compared the officers of the ancient Church with those of the Church to-day. And also their various duties. Said some of the sects of to-day differ in their views about the Deity, and again, they have many modes of baptism. These cannot be correct, for Paul says there shall be one Lord, one faith, and one baptism. And God is unchangeable. It was not necessary in ancient days to be educated in theological seminaries in order to preach the Gospel, but they were called from the various avocations of man just as they are to-day. In our day it is not fashionable to believe in the officers just mentioned. We read in the Scriptures that these officers were for the edifying of the edifying of the people. Do not the people need edifying to-day? In ancient times those who belived the gospel received various gifts and blessings, and they are to be restored when this gospel has been preached unto all people. Where can the inspired men, such as were in the Church anciently, be found to-day? How did these men know of the great events which have occurred on the earth? It was by the gift of prophecy. With regard to our institution of marriage, the Lord said to Abraham: "In thee and in thy seed shall all the world be blessed." And if we ever enter into the kingdom of heaven we will have to pass through twelve gates upon which are written the names of the twelve sons of Jacob by his four wives.

Elder Abraham Cannon said: In the year 1879 he was called on a mission to Europe, and labored a short time in England, and then proceeded to Germany, in which country and Switzerland he preached the Gospel until his departure from Europe. When he left Utah he was an inexperienced young man. It would be impossible to get any foothold in Germany unless aided by the Lord, and I thank Him that to-day there are many ready to embrace the Gospel when an opportunity presents itself. When the Elders go forth to preach, the first thing the people ask for is a sign. The speaker asked what greater sign could there be than the Elders leaving their friends and native country and everything that would induce him to remain at home and face hardships and privation, to preach the Gospel. He exhorted the Saints to remember their friends in their native country, many of whom were just as anxious to have an opportunity of hearing the Gospel as they themselves once were. Let us prepare for eternity, and not think of this life, which is but short. He bore a strong testimony of the truth of the Gospel.

The choir sang an anthem.

Benediction by E. Snellgrove.

Correspondence.

VALLEY VIEW,
Smyth Co., Va.,
May 31, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

The climate here is peculiar this season because of the unsettled condition of the weather. The changes in temperature are not radical but uncomfortable and unhealthy. The prospects for a large fruit crop are blasted, and considerable damage has been done to the wheat by the frosts.

The feeling of the people towards the "Mormons" and "Mormonism" is of the same nature as manifest in the world generally. The measures which are in vogue against the people of Utah, having been actuated by bigotry and pushed through without proper investigation, in regard to law or constitutional precedent, cause reflections upon the history of the past. Preceding the revolution laws were passed by the Parliament of England, infringing upon the rights of the people of the colonies. A few of the English statesmen protested, with the colonists, against the acts imposed. Their protests were unheeded, the world knows the results.

Several years before the late civil war, meetings were held by people of the south in the several States; resolutions were framed and addresses delivered against encroachments being made upon their rights, and upon the principles of the Constitution. A united feeling was expressed to continue the union as at first established. Sagacious men proclaimed plans by which the question at issue could be met without disrupting the union or without bloodshed. But many of the northern people blinded by religious bigotry pressed their measures through Congress until forbearance on the part of the south ceased to be a virtue. And the world can judge of the result. Religious fanaticism may safely be said to have been the cause of the late war, and by it thousands of homes were destroyed, the effect of which are not all eradicated yet. If religious fanatics in their blind zeal could accomplish their desires to-day, thousands of homes would be made unhappy.

While briefly viewing past events I am led to conclude that false religion has been the cause of many overt acts in this nation and in nations of the old world as recorded in ancient and modern history.

This condition of things is not the fruit of the convictions of true principles, which emanate from God. It is the reverse—it is the effect of people not being governed and controlled in their lives by the principles taught by our Savior for the welfare of mankind.

Although religious fanaticism is controling the affairs of state to day, on the "Mormon" question, and the weapons—slander—prejudice and in fact many arts of past ages are used. The world claims advancement in civilization and religious freedom. The justice of the claim is not plainly apparent. We should think that different arts would be used by pulpit and press; that improvement—social, moral and intellectual—would be encouraged among the people of free America. I have heard persons say that they wished they had lived in the days of Jesus. Upon hearing them say this, the thoughts have come to me: that Jesus was everywhere spoken against; His birth, manner of life, etc., were questioned again and again. His disciples were persecuted, and in fact were very unpopular. The great majority of the people looked for Christ to come in a different manner—as King of kings and Lord of lords.

The evil speakings or reports concerning the believers spread more rapidly than the principles they had received. The authority of the teachings of Christ depended upon the facet that He was the Messiah. Hence the Apostle spent a great deal of time in teaching the people to believe that Jesus was the Savior the veritable Messiah. The prejudice of the world was against them then as it is to-day against us.

In this age a prophet comes, the Gospel is restored, he teaches it. It bears similar fruits to those described in the Bible record. Having authority to administer the ordinances. His mission is attended with power of which many bear witness. The principles taught can be substantiated by the Bible—a book which all Christians profess to believe divine. Those individuals referred to do not receive the glad tidings, and I am inclined to think it is well that they live now so that they escape the charge—"A greater than he is here."

It is an old saying, that history repeats itself. In the days of Jesus many people found fault with the treatment that former prophets had received. We read that they garnished their sepulchres, and yet Jesus and His disciples were being as badly or worse treated by them. To-day, many lament the persecutions which the early believers received in the days of the Savior, and yet they use their efforts to proscribe and persecute the disciples of the Lord's teachings. Truly—consistency is a virtue.

J. E. CARLISLE.

Some Things I Have Noticed.

I have noticed that when a horse gets up he gets up forward first and jerks his hind parts after him, while a cow will get her rear half up all right and draw her forward half up in place; also, when drinking, a horse will draw up water rapidly with every breath; the cow, on the contrary, will suck in one continuous draught as long as she can hold her breath.

I have noticed that sheep and goats are both butters, yet a sheep has to run a few steps backward before he can butt, while the goat has to raise himself on his hind legs to execute the same movement. One is called a buck sheep, the other a battering ram. They are the only two animals I know of whose butt ends are in front.

A squirrel can run down a tree head first. The cat and the bear must get down tail first, if left to themselves.

If your dog finds his way into your cellar and sees a nice steak, he will steal it and run out, but if your cat gets in and finds a steak, she will sit right down by it and eat what she wants, if not surprised before.

I have noticed that a leather strap buckled about the hight of yourself around a young tree, in a few years will be away beyond your reach, but if nailed at the same distance will never get any higher; only the outer shell[illegible]

Although turkeys are much more swift of foot than geese, yet in a week's drive a flock of geese will come in ahead; for geese you can drive at night, especially moonlight nights, but when evening approaches turkeys will roost.

A man can stand on one foot in the middle of a room and pull on his shoe, while a woman must lean up against something to accomplish the same thing.

A man holds a needle in his left hand to thread it, but a woman holds it in her right.

In one thing I think everyone will aggee with me: Dress a man as a woman dresses and you will freeze him to death. But I guess I won't tell all I know at once.

A Trying Situation.

"Say, mister, are we on this side of the bridge or the other?" asked a placid old lady of a gentleman on a Court-street car.

"We are on this side," responded the gentleman, gravely.

"Laws me! Then we ain't anywhere near Greenwood Cemetery yet!"

"Yes, madam, we are within a few squares of it."

"Sakes a massy! I thought Greenwood was on the other side of the bridge!"

"No, madame, it is on this side."

"Well, that pesky conductor told me it was on the other side when we started."

"It was, madame, on the other side then, but we have crossed the bridge."

"Then we are on the other side!"

"No, madame, we are on this side of the bridge. We've passed it."

"And is Greenwood on the other side?" she asked, starting up in some alarm.

"No, it is on this side."

"Don't try to fool me with your nonsense," exclaimed the old lady indignantly. "Don't try to make me think that Greenwood is on this side of the bridge when I know better; and don't try to make me believe I'm on this side of the bridge when I know I am on the other! Don't ye do it! You want to be careful how you amuse yourself with me, or I'll fit you out with a new set of ribs!" and the old lady shook her umbrella in warning. "The idea," she continued, turning to the other passengers, "of trying to muddle an old woman that might be his mother! I'll bridge ye, both sides, in a minute. Conductor, just as soon as I get on this side of the bridge, you let me out, or this will be your tombstone trip to Greenwood!"

And the dame straightened back and glared defiance, while her well-meaning informant concluded that it wasn't too warm for him to walk to his destination.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Doctor and the Lawyer.

A smart young sprig of a lawyer had a grave old doctor on the witness stand in a case of assault and battery and he questioned him unmercifully.

"Ah, doctor," inquired the lawyer, "did I under you to say the cut in the man's head was dangerous?"

"Yes, sir," replied the doctor.

"Well, doctor, doesn't it sometimes happen that even a less cut than this one is dangerous?"

"Yes, sir."

"And, doctor, is it not true that even a scratch is dangerous?

"Yes, sir, and I have known of cases resulting fatally when not even a scratch was visible. Only recently a man died under such circumstances."

"Ah, indeed," quickly put in the attorney in a pleased and satisfied way, "will you be kind enough to tell the jury the facts?"

"Certainly, if you desire it."

"You say there was not a scratch on him?"

"Not one that I could find."

"And he died?"

"Yes?"

"Now, doctor, just tell the jury how it was."

"Well, you see, he had the colic, and he was dead before I could get him untangled."

The young attorney called another witness.—*Steubenville (O.) Herald.*

A Heavy Charge.

In a country school not far distant from Norwich was a half-witted pupil, who, though a very poor reader, was obliged to read his passage of Scripture during the exercises preceding the opening prayer. Behind him sat a brighter lad in whom he placed great confidence as a helper when he wrestled with a new verse. One pleasant morning a verse in Job reading, "and God smote Job with sore boils," fell to the half-witted lad's lot. The bright boy helped him, and he delivered it thus to the astonished school: 'And ah God-ah shot-ah Job-ah with-ah four-ah balls-ah!" The announcement created the wildest tumult, and while the school was convulsed the bright lad whispered to the reader, "That was an almighty heavy charge, wasn't it?" Order had no sooner been restored than the reader, parrot-like, put the query to the teacher, "That was an almighty heavy charge, wasn't it?" and order could not be restored again that morning long enough for the usual devotions. —*Norwich Bulletin.*

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ORDINANCE,

AUTHORIZING THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS TO APPOINT A DEPUTY.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, That the Auditor of Public Accounts of said City, is hereby authorized to appoint a deputy, who shall have power to perform all the acts and duties which said Auditor has the right to perform in his official capacity, and for whose official acts the Auditor aforesaid shall be responsible

Sec. 2.—The Deputy Auditor of Public Accounts, before entering upon the dutias of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath of office and give bonds to the satisfaction of the Auditor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of said office, which bond shall be approved by and with the oath, be filed in the office of the Mayor.

Passed June 8th, 1882.

WILLIAM JENNINGS,
Mayor.

Attest

JOHN T. CAINE,
Recorder.

[SEAL.]

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
SALT LAKE CITY. }

I, John T. Caine, Recorder of Salt Lake City, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of An Ordinance passed by the City Council of said city, June 8th, 1882, entitled "An Ordinance, Authorizing the Auditor of Public Accounts to Appoint a Deputy, as appears of record in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Corporate Seal of Salt Lake City, this 9th day of June, A. D. 1882.

[SEAL.]

JOHN T. CAINE,
Recorder.

d169 3t

"I was attacked with muscular rheumatism in my limbs on a late visit to Boston," says Mr. B. B. Hardwick, 320 Washington street, New York. "Three bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured me completely."

HAYNES & SON,

STEAM BOILER MAKERS,

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Refer to any Work done by us with pleasure. d113 tf

WANTED.

A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady as housekeeper, or to take care of an aged person. She has a boy ten years of age who would be useful. Address C. F., this office.

WANTED.

A GIRL OR WOMAN TO DO PLAIN Cooking and Kitchen Work. Apply to Mrs. Teasdel, three blocks east of the Eagle Gate. d103 tf

FOR SALE.

A FEW SECOND-HAND BUGGIES AND Spring Wagons. Apply at Salt Lake Carriage and Wagon Shop, corner of Commercial and Olive Street. d161tf J. MALQUIST.

STRAYED.

ONE LIGHT SORREL MARE COLT, 3 years old, no brands, newly shod, interferes with hind feet, fine white strip in forehead, had on rope and halter when lost. Anyone giving information of her whereabouts or returning to this Office, will be suitably rewarded. d168 tf

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY of June, 1882, the general management of the Malad Co-op. Mercantile Institution, in all its branches, will be in the hands of Bishop George Stuart and his Counselors. Therefore, all business communications pertaining to said institution will be addressed to Bishop George Stuart, Superintendent R. E. Jones, Esqr., having resigned.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

R. G. EVANS, Sec'y.

Malad City, May 29, 1882.

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PLOWS!

CHILLED PLOWS, all Sizes;
STEEL PLOWS, all Sizes;
SULKY PLOWS; HARROWS.

I have handled the Case Plows for two years and said but little about them, as I desired to see them thoroughly tested before recommending them to the Public, I now say that their STEEL PLOWS are EQUAL TO ANY, and, in my opinion, their CHILLED PLOWS, SUPERIOR TO ANY.

Private Purchasers and Co-operative Stores will find it to their interest to buy these Plows, which are taking the lead in the Market.

I also still handle the universally popular

AVERY GANG & SULKY PLOWS & CULTIVATORS.

CONSTANTLY IN STOCK,

Seed Drills and the Ladow Disc Harrows.

A number of parties who have used them near Kaysville, pronounce the Ladow Disc Harrow, the greatest Labor Saving Implement for putting in Grain they have ever seen.

I have a very Large Stock of RAILROAD CONTRACTORS SUPPLIES, such as SCRAPERS, GRADING PLOWS, TENTS, HARNESS, Etc. Also,

Fish Bro's Wagons and Carriages, McCormick Machines, Wagon Stock and Hardwood Lumber.

STEEL BARB FENCE WIRE.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

JOHN W. LOWEL Salt Lake & Ogden.