

ments in support of their religious practices and organization, to which a full hearing should be given by those who seek to correct them. They are really accomplishing what the people of England aim to do in fighting the social evil. The diseases of dissipation and licentious practices are unknown among them. They are a clean, pure and healthy community. It is a mistake to hold that their faith fosters lust. On the contrary, it is founded on a principle of religion which combats lustfulness. A plurality of wives is a primary element of the Mormon religion. Sergeant Ballantine will lecture on this subject when he returns to England. He leaves to-night for New York and will sail Saturday for Liverpool.

### FAITH AND PRAYER.

THE discourse delivered by President George Q. Cannon in the Assembly Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 18th, appears in our columns to-day. It has been the subject of considerable comment. False reports of his utterances have been circulated, some of them by telegraph, by evil disposed persons in this city who delight in such despicable work. The best refutation of their misrepresentations is the full report of the address.

One point touched upon by the speaker we especially commend to the attention of the Latter-day Saints. It is the account of the coincidence of the prayer meetings held by President Taylor and his brethren of the priesthood, with the struggle in the United States Senate, prolonged for four hours, over the attempt to bring forward the late Edmunds bill, resulting in its practical defeat. In this age of incredulity on sacred things and of great credulity on financial things, the idea that prayer is of any effect is met with a smile of derision, a look of pity or words of open ridicule. Even people who go through the form of prayer—many of them—in their hearts expect no response, and if pressed to declare their opinion could not truthfully say that they believed in any real recognition of their appeals to the Divine Power.

The Great Teacher doubtfully exclaimed on one occasion, "When the Son of man cometh shall he find faith on the earth?" Judging from the sentiments so generally entertained, we should think that he will find very little of that kind of faith which he sought to establish, and which is the very root and sap and life of true religion. Men draw near to God with their mouths while their hearts are far from him, and they join in the act, prayers which are made for a form of worship but look for no answer from on high.

The circumstance referred to by President Cannon is no rare thing among the Latter-day Saints. Their history abounds with incidents of a similar character. Faith, trust, reliance in the arm of Jehovah, have brought them through many dire calamities, and the evident answers to their prayers, when offered in the way that God has appointed, and under the influence of the Spirit which lifts man's soul into communion with his Maker, have produced that effect described by the speaker—increased their faith and filled them with confidence in the overruling power of Divine Providence.

On this the sneers of the unbeliever and the scoffs of the godless have no effect. Speculations as to the finite moving the Infinite, the Omnipotent being awayed by the weak motives of humanity existing in the sunlight of His radiance, of the Creator being influenced by the creature, have no weight upon the minds of those who feel the force of faith, discern the hand of the Almighty guiding the affairs of men, and receive repeated proofs that His ears are open to their cries. Facts with them are more than theories, actual occurrences above human reasonings. That which men declare to be impossible becomes a reality, and vain philosophy flees before the certainties of experience.

"When two or three of you are agreed touching anything and ye ask in my name ye shall receive it," was the promise of Him who "spoke as never man spake." It has been renewed in these latter times. There is a principle in it not known to the unbeliever. There is as much actual spiritual force in it as there is physical force in the united muscular effort of several individuals

when used simultaneously. The unity of the spirit is as necessary in the one case as simultaneous bodily effort in the other. When people pray together they must be in unison or there is no promise of effect. To make the Saints of one heart and mind is one of the chief objects of the Gospel. They must come to "the unity of the faith." Not only believing in the same God, obeying the same ordinances and joining in the same ceremonies, but really imbued with the same spirit, entertaining no ill will toward each other, having no difference of sentiment and cherishing no discord of any kind in their hearts.

The prayers of such persons offered in the way revealed from on high are mighty indeed and prevail with the heavens, as the Latter-day Saints have proved by the marvelous interpositions of Providence in their behalf, in many great emergencies. The "prayer gauge" which formed a subject of debate not long ago in the religious world, was but a skeptic's ridicule of something about which he knew nothing. Mechanical rules to test the operations of faith are as rational as taking a pair of scales to weigh human emotions, a plumb line to determine the depths of a soul's sorrow, or a yard stick to measure the extent of man's joy. Spiritual things are spiritually gauged and spiritually understood, and to the carnal mind they are often foolishness, while to the spiritual they are eternal realities, as sure as the throne of Jehovah.

In all the plans and plots and efforts of our enemies, there is one thing they never take into account, and that is the influence of the unseen world. And yet in that is our trust and therein lies the source of their frequent discomfiture. We believe that some of them are often led to begin to believe that there is "something in it," when they see how their schemes fail, and how the very things relied upon for our ruin are turned round for our benefit. But they harden their hearts, like Pharaoh of old, and will not yield to the promptings of that Spirit which is superior to human imaginings.

To the Latter-day Saints the answers to prayer which they have so frequently received, are strong encouragements to reliance in the Almighty, and to perseverance in the work to which He has called them. And while they should be filled with humility as well as thanksgiving in recognizing His power and providences for their deliverance, they should remember the injunction of latter-day Scripture to "acknowledge His hand in all things." In storm or in sunshine, in the darkness or in the light, in sickness or in health, in life or in death, He is above all, and in all and the Ruler of all.

### AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

THE Salt Lake press dispatcher to the coast has been lying by lightning again. Here is the message:

"The Mormon Church organ announces that it is the intention of the Church to resist the disfranchisement of polygamists in the Courts, and to fight the Edmunds law at every point."

The DESERET NEWS is the paper referred to, and the NEWS has made no such announcement. In our editorial of March 21st, we drew attention to the oath formulated by the Utah Commissioners, which we showed was new legislation on their part and was entirely unauthorized by law. The effect of that legislation was the disfranchisement of men and women who had broken no law, and who submitted to the injustice which they suffered for the sake of securing a peaceful election last November, an event which our enemies sought to prevent. We called for measures to be taken for the purpose of testing in the courts the legality of the action of the Commissioners. We announced no policy of the "Mormon Church" in relation to the matter, we did not mention the "Mormon Church," we did not allude to the "Mormon Church."

We made no announcement of any one's intention to fight the Edmunds law. That law was not mentioned in the article. The action advised was not against any law, but against the unauthorized and, as we viewed it, illegal action of the Commissioners in framing the oath which they enacted without authority.

The author of that dispatch knew very well that his statements were untrue. We have no objection to having anything that appears in

our columns telegraphed to every part of the globe. The more such things are circulated the better we shall be pleased. But we do object to the wilful falsehoods which are sent over the wires from this city, and we intend to continue to expose them and call the attention of the Associated Press officials to the outrages perpetrated on the "Mormon" people and the reading public, by the conscienceless creature who furnishes false news from Salt Lake. Whenever he has cause to refer to anything affecting the "Mormons" his statements are not to be relied upon, and we consider it an imposition on the part of the telegraph company to permit their wires to be used in the dissemination of lies, to gratify the spleen of such a despicable defamer.

### ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE DUPED.

A correspondent to the *Pittsburg Dispatch* writing from this city, signs himself Ralph Rigby. We are not acquainted with the gentleman and do not know whether it is his proper name, but we do know that he has been very much imposed upon during his stay in Salt Lake or he is a very untruthful individual. We have read two of his communications, published with sensational headlines in the above mentioned paper, and are sorry to say that they contain but very little truth and a large amount of error.

We do not accuse Mr. Rigby, or whatever his name may be, of purposely misrepresenting the people of Utah, their religion and their leaders, but we are of the opinion that he has fallen into evil company and has been remorselessly stuffed by designing persons. Sometimes he speaks of things as having been told to him; at others he speaks of circumstances that never occurred as facts of his own relating, and in this we consider him much to blame. What he has seen, no matter through what spectacles, he might be justified in telling even though the colors he describes are but the tints of his own glasses. But the nonsense that other people have crammed him with he should credit to his informants, and thus save himself from the imputation of slandering a people with whose creed he is not in harmony.

We had some notion of taking up a few of his statements, our attention having been called to them by friends; but, on second thoughts, we will pass them by, simply directing the attention of the *Dispatch* to the fact that its correspondent has been unmercifully duped, by persons who make it a point to mislead the traveler with whom they happen to meet, particularly if he displays a disposition to imbibe copious draughts of anti-"Mormonism," and is in anticipation of the strange and marvellous. And we further call the attention of Mr. Ralph Rigby to the fact that bitter opponents of any people or creed are not usually the most reliable witnesses for the one or exponents of the other. We are sorry for him. His extreme credulity and disposition to repeat stale gossip will not aid him on his travels to acquire information that will be of benefit either to himself or the public. We wish him better discretion and the *Pittsburg Dispatch* a more reliable correspondent.

### FOREIGN EXHIBITION AT THE HUB.

BOSTON is to have an Exhibition of Foreign Arts, Products and Manufactures. It will be opened, according to programme on the 1st of September next, in the Mechanics' Building. It has been started by an association of capitalists under the leadership of General Norton, and the aid of railroad men of prominence who have agreed to co-operate with them in the enterprise. Commissioners appointed to superintend the work have been in correspondence with influential persons in many countries and their report is quite encouraging. A very full exhibit of British, Irish, French, Russian, German, Italian and Spanish products, both mechanical and artistic, is already assured. Japanese arts and industries will also be fully represented, and so also will

those of Persia, and the exhibition will present features both from the Orient and the Occident, of an unique character, such as never before have been seen in this country, even in the great Centennial Exhibition, vast and comprehensive as that was supposed to be. Among the many novel attractions will be a collection of some 15,000 newspapers, representing the journalism of over one hundred different peoples and languages, not a single American paper being included therein. It will be the first opportunity New England has had of contemplating something beyond herself and her own handiwork and viewing at close range the whole broad and varied field of English, Irish, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, Grecian, Arabian, Persian, Chinese and Japanese art and industry.

Persons recovering from wasting diseases, such as malaria, fevers, etc., will be greatly benefited by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters, a true tonic.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM O. SMITH, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executor of the estate of William O. Smith, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, Wilson S. Smith, at his place of business, second door east of Godde, Pitts & Co's. drug store, on First South Street, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory.

WILSON S. SMITH,  
Executor of the estate of William O. Smith, deceased.  
March 19th, 1883. wlt

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MAGDALENA MOESSER, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of Magdalena MOESSER, deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned administrator of said estate, at his residence in Hunter Precinct, Salt Lake County, Utah.

JOSEPH MOESSER,  
Administrator of the Estate of Magdalena Moesser, deceased.  
Salt Lake City, March 13, 1883. cuw 4t

### NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE,  
Salt Lake City,  
March 14th, 1883.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Salt Lake City, on April 21, 1883, viz: Stanley Taylor H. E. No. 5002, for the S 2, NE 4 and N 2, SE 4, Sec. 29, Township 1 N., Range 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Thomson, Christopher J. Thomson, George Lufkin, William Baron, of Salt Lake City.

Wlm H. COMASTER, Register.



That safe, good old German Family Medicine for all complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels; Carminative, Alterative and gently Cathartic.  
REDINGTON & CO.,  
San Francisco, U. S. A.

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CHICAGO SCALE CO.,

MANUFACTURE MORE THAN

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THE BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.



2-Ton Wagon scales (Platform, 6x12 540. 3-Ton 7x13 \$50. 4-Ton 8x14 \$60.

All other sizes in proportion. All scales perfect. Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Beam. Beam Box, and building directions with each Scale. Send for Price List.

THE 'LITTLE DETECTIVE' FOR FAMILY OR OFFICE USE

John W. Small Agent, Salt Lake City.

### NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

ANNA MARIA WELLS, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
JOSEPH WELLS, Defendant.

SUMMONS.

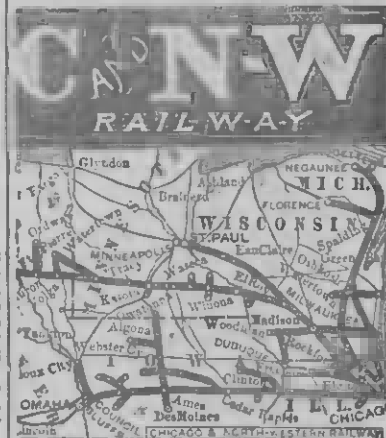
The People of the Territory of Utah, send Greeting, to Joseph Wells, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Probate Court, of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this County; or, if served out of this County, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. E. Smith, Judge, and the Seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three.

D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk.



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