

men. This is made a crime, and because of it, it is proposed to punish men. Not one word of condemnation, nor penalty of any character, is proposed for the seducer, the adulterer, or the vile betrayer of female innocence; he is to walk up to the polls and vote unchallenged; but the man who marries women, and maintains them honorably and virtuously, sustaining family and parental relations in all purity and sacredness, is to be disfranchised and visited with other pains and penalties! You will perceive, therefore, that the "Mormon" people are either not a licentious people or they are the most foolish in the world. No one ever charges them with a lack of shrewdness or prudence. Such a charge would be utterly at variance with all their known characteristics. If they were not a conscientious people, with strong moral and religious convictions, they would not risk becoming martyrs, as they do, for the sake of marrying women, when, if they followed the usual practices of the age, they could get them without marrying.

He frankly acknowledged that what I had said had given him a new view of the case, and he admitted that if the gratification of sensual desires were our object, we could reach that without marriage and without exciting any particular odium. The fact is, illicit connections are winked at and overlooked by very many people in the world while they are kept from public knowledge; they only excite scandal and unfavorable comment when the parties to them are so unfortunate as to become known.

A reply of Bro. Hooper and myself, which we are credited as having made to inquirers who were curious to know respecting our domestic relations, is often quoted and created some amusement in Washington City. Both of us have doubtless made remarks similar to that quoted; the reply, however, is not original with us, but with Bro. Horace S. Eldredge. Upon one occasion, while purchasing machinery in the East, he called upon a firm in Providence, Rhode Island, to whom he brought a letter of introduction. One of the members of the firm, after carrying him in his carriage to see the various objects of interest in the city, brought him back to his place of business and introduced him to his partner. This gentleman had a number of inquiries to make respecting Utah and its people, and soon learned that Bro. Eldredge was a "Mormon." After stating that he understood that the "Mormons" believed in marrying more than one wife, to which Bro. Eldredge replied in the affirmative, he asked if he himself had more than one; to which he again responded affirmatively. He then asked how many he had. To this Brother Eldredge replied: "I have such a plenty of my own that I have no occasion to trouble my neighbors; and that is more than a great many in the land of steady habits can say." This was a home shot. His partner laughed heartily. Knowing the other's character, he could appreciate its applicability to him. After getting his reply, the gentleman had no more questions to ask, and soon made an excuse to go out. Many who have heard of this reply think the idea embodied in it a capital one, for it is not uncommon in many places for other men's wives to receive attentions which should be only tendered to them by their husbands.

I desire greatly to see this people prosper and increase in everything which will make them the favored people of God. I want to see us become a strong people, strong in our virtues; looking after our children, and bringing them up in the fear of God, and teaching them good morals and good precepts; whilst we endeavor to put down those evil practices that are creeping in, such as smoking and chewing tobacco, using the name of the Lord in vain and also profane and improper language, and to see that our boys and girls are educated in everything that will make them great and noble. It is the great desire of my life to see this people become all that the Lord can desire us to be. But when I saw how few there were in this Tabernacle yesterday, few compared to the attendance this morning, I felt the reproofs that were made by Brothers Pratt and Woodruff were well timed, and ought to be taken to heart by all of us, and the disposition be encouraged to be more attentive to our duties.

That the Lord may bless you, and bless all who belong to his Israel, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

KANAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Kanab Stake Quarterly Conference was held at Orderville, Saturday and Sunday, September 7th and 8th, 1878.

Saturday, 7th, 10 a.m.

Present on the stand, Elder Erastus Snow, of the Twelve, Pres. L. John Nuttall, Bishop W. D. Johnson, Jr., Thos. Chamberlain, H. B. M. Jolley, James Leithhead, Sextus E. Johnson, Thomas W. Smith and other officers of the Stake.

After the opening exercises, Pres. Nuttall made a few opening remarks—felt thankful that he was permitted to attend conference after his severe illness.

Elder Jacob Hamblin followed, with a very interesting sketch of his travels and labors among the Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, and of the manifestations of the spirit of God among them; stated that Brother Harris healed 400 of the Zuri Indians of the small pox, and many other interesting items, all tending to the fulfillment of the prophecies.

Bishop W. D. Johnson, Jr., made a few spirited remarks upon the respect we should pay to those over us in authority. Reported much sickness in his ward during last quarter, but all were striving to do the best they could.

Bishop Thos. Chamberlain, of Orderville, reported a good spirit prevailing in his ward. Said there had been a good deal of sickness among the children. All associations and schools doing well, and a more united feeling than ever, existing among the people.

2 p.m.

After singing and prayer, Bishop S. E. Johnson, of Johnson; Jas. Leithhead, of Glendale; H. B. M. Jolley, of Mr. Carmel, and T. W. Smith, of Pahreah, reported their various wards in good condition.

President E. Snow spoke of the progress made on the Manti and Logan Temples; of the Lamanites, and the Arizona settlements; showed there was a great difference of faith among the people; that those who pay their tithing, fast and temple offerings and generally attended meeting, have plenty of stock on the range, plenty to eat and wear, and the blessing of God follows them.

8th, 10 a.m.

After the preliminary exercises Bishop W. D. Johnson, Jr., read the statistical report of the Stake, also reports of Sunday schools, Y. M. M. Associations, Y. L. M. I. Association and Relief Societies.

President Jesse N. Smith, of Parowan, made a few encouraging remarks and gave much good advice to the young men.

President Ira N. Hinkley, of Fillmore, said he had never visited this country before, felt the people in the south were blessed, and was glad to see the prosperity that attended their labors.

President Snow said the Stake report was similar to all the other Stakes. A spirit of improvement was in the whole church, noticed that one-third of our population were children under eight years of age. Told the young men to marry the daughters of Zion, whose mothers did not talk against polygamy, and the young ladies to be careful whom they marry, and not to take up with every scoundrel because he was a man. Advised the bishops to be careful whom they recommended to the Temple. Asked the people to not be like the Pharisees who paid tithing upon mint and cummin and forgot the larger things. Told the mothers in Israel not to teach their children to lie and steal, and the brethren to honor their word, and not be deceitful, but deal honorably with each other then they could claim the blessings of the Lord.

2 p.m., 8th.

After singing and prayer Elder Charles Pulsipher made a few remarks expressive of his gratitude for the teachings of the conference.

President Nuttall then presented the general authorities of the Church and of the Kanab Stake, all of whom were unanimously sustained. Samuel Claridge was appointed second counselor to Bishop Chamberlain in place of Brother B. H. Williams resigned.

A selection of 19 brethren were nominated and sustained as home missionaries. Four young men

were selected to labor among the Y. M. M. I. Associations of the Stake as missionaries.

Pres. E. Snow spoke of the great responsibilities resting upon the Latter-day Saints, of the great and holy principle of the union of the sexes. Adultery was punished with death in ancient times. Said let no man be over-zealous to avenge himself of any wrong. God's avengers must have clean hands and pure; spoke of his feelings towards those who would steal and lie. The Latter-day Saints should acknowledge the hand of the Lord in all things, and when we did wickedly we should confess our sins before God and our brethren. The Latter-day Saints enjoy more blessings than all the rest of mankind. Spoke at length of the duty we owe to our children. Spoke very encouragingly to the Orderville brethren and blessed them in their labors.

Pres. Nuttall exhorted the Bishops and Elders to present the things they had heard at this conference to the people; told the Saints to live righteous and upright lives, so that they could claim and enjoy the blessings of the Lord. Felt to bless the people. Gave notice of a priesthood meeting to be held at Kanab, Nov. 2, 1878.

Conference adjourned till the 7th of December, 1878, at 10 a.m., to meet at Kanab.

Pres. Snow pronounced the benediction.

J. W. McALLISTER, Clerk.

Correspondence.

Iron County Fair.

PAROWAN, Sept. 2, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Permit us to present to your readers a short report of our seventh annual fair, just closed.

On the morning of the 19th, a little after 10 o'clock, the assembly in the "basement" were called to order; and after singing and prayer, a concise, appropriate address was delivered by Pres. W. H. Dame, followed by others, after which the fair was declared open, by Thomas Durham, who extended a cordial welcome to all, and bade each to enjoy the occasion.

The tables were not as much crowded as on some previous exhibitions, but it was quite observable that the samples were superior, and the general appearance was brighter and more attractive than we have ever witnessed here before.

After so severe a frost as visited our locality about the middle of May, one hardly thought to see any fruit on exhibition; yet there were fine specimens of apples, peaches, pears, plums, and grapes.

The vegetables, which are more indispensable to man and beast than are the fruits, and which rarely fail us, were of the finest quality and embracing almost every kind. There were a few samples of wheat and flour and the cereals; some fine-looking bottles of pickles and jars of preserves; house plants, bouquets, and photographs, occupying one table; fancy needlework, curiosities, etc., another; also silkworm eggs, cocoons, and reeled and doubled and twisted silk; quite a good display of millinery goods; also, covering the walls and hanging on ropes extending across the room, were quilts of almost every pattern, hue and texture; also tidies and articles of that sort.

The furniture and leather departments were tolerably well represented. Three brands of shingles, that could not be surpassed, did justice to that branch of business.

The room was decorated with arches, etc. Bros. Durham and L. Mortensen sat down to the organs occasionally, and played for our entertainment. The brass and martial bands discoursed lively music outside.

The second day was spent in sports for the children; among whom was distributed about \$25 worth of grapes and candy as they excelled in running, etc. Horse-racing came off on the third day, which was not as interesting as looked for.

Some 18 prizes were awarded to different ones, ranging in value from \$1.50 to 10 cents, besides numerous diplomas.

We were honored with the company of friends from Beaver, Minersville, Paragonah, Summit, and Cedar City.

The weather was fine; no accidents occurred, and peace and good will prevailed throughout.

An event transpired during the fair, which I forebear to mention in this connection, an account of which will doubtless reach you in due time.

The managing committee were, Thomas Durham, chairman; Nathan Benson, secretary; Thomas Davenport, Wm. Holyoak, Lars Mortensen, H. J. Mortensen, James Connell, Wm. C. McGregor, Sidney Orton, Thomas Taylor, William Adams, Joseph P. Barton, William Dalley.

Respectfully,
MORGAN RICHARDS, Jr.,
Reporter.

Crops—Politics—Murder.

PANACCA, Lincoln County, Nev.,
Sept. 21, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

As it is some time since our settlement has been represented in the columns of the NEWS, I now undertake to furnish a few items.

The health of the people is good. Fever and ague have not appeared this season, to any great extent, which is accepted as a very great blessing.

The crops this season have been moderate. The potatoe crop is rather under an average.

Work is beginning to open up in several camps around, especially at Bristol. Both teams and men are generally employed.

Politics are ascending the thermometer, and before the 5th day of November will probably approximate well up toward boiling heat.

Gov. Bradley is again in the field—this time for a "third term"—and the prospects are that he will receive a larger majority of the votes in the State than on any previous occasion.

The principle issues in this canvass now commenced are the "bullion tax" and "United States Senator."

The democratic party is very confident in its strength to carry off the Governor, but the main object for which each party will struggle to obtain is the legislature.

A new era—or "new deal," as some express it—is called for, and that is, that the State send one of her own citizens to the United States Senate, and not a Californian as heretofore. The fight for the repeal of the bullion tax undoubtedly will be an exciting one. The masses of the people are earnest in opposing its repeal, and the "silver kings" are as anxious to have it repealed.

There is a matter connected with our little settlement here that I am constrained to mention, not as news, but as a matter of justice to the departed and satisfaction to the bereaved. There have been contradictory reports circulated, some of which are untrue, because of this I wish to make an ungarnished statement:

On the afternoon of the 23rd day of August, 1878, David W. Thompson was struck on the head by Frank Marion Merrell, with a piece of axehelve, about two feet long. The first blow was struck on the top part of the head, which felled him to the ground, then two other gashes were made on the side of his head while he was down. The doctor who examined the wounds said that either of the three wounds was sufficient to cause death. He lived about forty-six hours after the deed was done, but in an entirely unconscious state. He spoke a few words a short time after he was struck, then sank into a stupor.

What was the cause of the trouble and the use of such violent means? If there was any trouble between the parties, it was caused by Merrell "holding over" a house he had leased of Thompson, which house Thompson had sold, and he wished Merrell to give up possession, but it is a certainty that there was no violent altercation or quarrel immediately before the deed was done, and the violent means used was unprovoked, unexcusable and brutal.

It has been reported that Thompson was drunk when the sad affair took place, such is unqualifiedly untrue; persons who talked with him but a few minutes before the occurrence, say they could see that he had had some drink but not enough to affect either his talking or walking in the least.

The sad affair stirred the sympathies of the entire people for the bereaved family. He left a wife and five children to mourn his loss. Although he was subject at times to give way to a constitutional craving for strong drink, yet

at home he was a kind husband and indulgent father and a good neighbor to all.

F. M. Merrell has had an examination and is held over to answer to the grand jury with bail.

VERITAS.

P. S. D. W. Thompson was a native of Scotland, aged 39 years.



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