

In place of this some have the unhappy faculty of helping to drive faith out of a house by telling how many people of their acquaintance have died from the particular disease from which the visited patient happens to be suffering, and other conversation of a gloomy complexion.

A good deal of attention is being bestowed upon the operations of the enemies of the Saints who are seeking their overthrow and destruction. This is well enough in its way. But it is also needful that the Saints begin to look more closely to their own condition, and mend their methods. A little—or a good deal—of genuine practical repentance in relation to duties of the most ordinary character, is in order. If this is attended to there will be a cultivation of strength within that will enable the people the more effectually to withstand the assaults of the evil disposed from without.

ANOTHER JUDICIAL STRAW.

As a matter of course, the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Lorenzo Snow was refused by Judge Zane. The object of the denial of a plain legal right is perfectly clear. The law provides that in such cases appeals can be taken direct from the District Court to the Supreme Court of the United States. If the writ had been granted there would have been no obstacle in the way of the appeal. Those who are manipulating the anti-"Mormon" crusade in the courts appear to be afraid to have their extra-judicial acts reviewed by the superior tribunal. Otherwise there would have been no reluctance to issue the writ. It is an incontrovertible proposition that no upright judicial officer would be willing to perpetrate the outrage of imprisoning people illegally. In this matter the chief anxiety appears to be to do that very thing, and to place every possible obstacle in the way of having those acts properly adjudicated by superior review.

The refusal could not properly be based upon the pretense that the Court, in the event of granting the writ, would have no alternative other than to send the petitioner back to prison. No such excuse could be consistently offered, in view of the fact that the object of asking for the process was the testing of an undetermined legal point—the question of segregating or dividing up the offense of unlawful cohabitation. The Court could have issued the writ and sent the prisoner back, and thus given an opportunity for its acts, if they were illegal, to be corrected, and if right to be sustained.

The denial was an outrage and amounts, so far as the action goes, to a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* allowable only in times of war, or great public excitement.

The people may be assured that such high-handed proceedings will not be effectual in preventing efforts being made to secure to them their rights in the premises. The action so peremptorily and tyrannically disposed of in the Third District Court, is not the terminus of the matter.

INCENDIARISM.

The New York *Graphic* speaks thus of a widely discussed subject:

"The government must deal with the evil as it exists in Utah. It is working as fast as it can; but meanwhile these few arrivals, week in and week out, are making a large army which, when the inevitable fight comes, it will take a large army to stamp out."

All this talk about an "inevitable fight," "stamping out with an army," etc., indulged in when speaking of Utah affairs, might be termed nonsensical were it not that the perversion and demoralization of public opinion resulting from it so imperils certain principles of American institutions as to render such language worthy of the severest condemnation under a sterner term. In the light of the harm it does, it becomes incendiary of a dangerous kind.

There need be no "fight," no "army," no "stamping out," no resort to violent means whatever; and there would be no thought of such a thing in the public mind of the country, were it not for the abominable falsehoods and slanders sent broadcast by a wicked clique in this Territory, for the furtherance of schemes that are of the most unscrupulous character.

The community whom it is proposed to destroy with an army, or "stamp out" with the powerful heel of the Government, is a Temple-building and essentially peaceable people. They prefer to await the arbitrament of the events of time and Providence, rather than resort to that of the sword.

THE ANDOVER CREED.

WHAT is described as "the burning religious question of the hour" in Boston and New England, and which is a matter of deep interest among members of the congregational denomination everywhere, is the disputed dogma of the Andover Creed relative to a fu-

ture probation. That creed in its present form forbids the idea of repentance after death, but for some years past a broader view of man's future estate has been spreading among the ministers and lay members of that sect, occasioning a vast amount of controversy. In fact a division of the entire denomination over this question has been feared.

Andover Theological Seminary is the ecclesiastical center of the sect. It is the seat of learning from which is sent forth its authoritative teachings, and hence the term "Andover Creed" as applied to its articles of faith. To receive an education and ordination at Andover is the ambition of the theological students of the sect, and the veneration in which this old seat of learning is held by Congregationalists generally, is marked. Every five years the entire faculty assemble in a solemn manner, listen to the reading of the Andover Creed, and re-affirm their implicit and unshaken faith in its truth. Thus far the professors of the Seminary have all observed this rite at the set time, though some of them have been charged with hypocrisy for so doing.

The matter of the disputed doctrine is now likely to be brought to a speedy issue. Three prominent Congregationalists of the old school, two of them retired pastors, have brought charges of heresy against five professors of the Seminary, who are members of the editorial staff of the *Andover Review*, a heretofore authoritative organ of the denomination. The alleged heresy consists in the idea "that heathens who died without hearing the Gospel have another chance for salvation instead of going straight to hell."

It appears that Andover Theological Seminary is in great part supported by a trust fund conditioned upon the doctrinal views of the professors, and here lies the ground in which the dispute will probably be carried into the civil courts. An ecclesiastical tribunal termed the Board of Visitors is shortly to hold a session at Andover for the purpose of determining whether or not some of the faculty of the Seminary are apostatizing, and the indications now are that there will be an extensive schism in the sect throughout the United States, as well as a gigantic law suit in the civil courts, imperiling the existence of its principal school of training for ministers.

It is gratifying to notice the numerous indications that the teachings of the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are gradually leaving the religious lump. The doctrine which is causing the present commotion among the subscribers to the Andover Creed has been proclaimed by them for fifty years. It is simply the doctrine of salvation for those who die without a knowledge of the true Gospel, involving the preaching of the divine message to the spirits of the dead. The doctrine, as embodied in the faith of the Saints incorporates the performance of vicarious ordinance work for the departed, that being the principal labor done in Temples erected to the name of the Most High.

THE "BOODLERS."

A SHORT time since—by which we mean a few years ago, it was proposed to construct an elevated railroad in New York City, to traverse the principal streets thereof, but more particularly the chief avenue of traffic and travel—Broadway. Here the trouble began, for the projectors of the scheme could not get permission from the city government to run their track along the street, and as more profit was to be obtained through business in it than perhaps all the other thoroughfares combined, to not gain their point in that respect was equivalent to a barren prospect for the whole scheme. Property owners along Broadway protested against granting the desired franchise with such vigor and demonstrativeness that their clamors could not be ignored, until a more powerful pressure was brought to bear. Wary capitalists and experienced speculators knew just what that pressure was, and how and where to apply it; it was not moral suasion, nor the purchase of property of the malcontents, nor the legal condemnation of any conflicting property, nor anything of that kind; oh, no—they could expend their money and efforts to better advantage, and they did it. A handsome sum was raised—it ran into the millions—and placed at the disposal of certain aldermen of that great city—a city noted for the honesty of its politicians and the purity of its methods. It was not a bribe, of course not; but to statesmen who continuously gave audience to the founder of a great enterprise and attention to the details of that enterprise, all this being apart from their regular duties, and to pay incidental expenses, etc., this small sum was placed at their disposal. The "boodle" was absorbed, the franchise was granted and the Broadway road is now pouring wealth into the exchequer of the company. The aldermen who divided the profits—like the celebrated murderer of Scotland, Burke—have had their names and crimes associated, and now they are

known as "Boodlers." Nearly all have been captured, however; a few have escaped to Canada, and a few are already behind bars for long terms, with a prospect of not being separated from their former associates for a great length of time.

FACTS VS. BOLSTERS.

It is self-evident that certain features of the proposed "Industrial Home Association" require an unusual amount of propping. This is all the more necessary on account of certain stubborn facts we have taken pains to exhibit.

Some time ago—probably about two weeks—Mrs. Newman, the chief projector of the scheme, was tendered, in this city, a flaming reception, by clergymen and others. This flash of enthusiasm was inspired by a financial impetus. The halo with which the lady's brow was adorned was bespangled with a \$40,000 Congressional appropriation. Mrs. Newman's success in securing this slice from the flank of Aaron's calf was the central consideration of the incident. Great is the god of this world! When he appears men and women, professed followers of him who had no earthly possessions, and yet was near to all the earth, fall down and worship him, all for the good of the suffering and afflicted. And, behold, how grand is the spectacle, especially when the towering summit of hypocrisy is attained!

At the time the reception was tendered a report of the proceedings appeared in the chief anti-"Mormon" organ, published in this city. Our readers are familiar with the fact that Mrs. Newman has sought to induce by plausible, but very unsubstantial representations, what she has been pleased to delineate as our antagonism upon the subject. They will also remember the subsequent explanations and propositions of the News, to which there has been no reply. We assert that they cannot be successfully overturned. The truth cannot be upset by the glamour of fulsome adulation, which has a hollow, sepulchral sound, nor by the blast of brass bands. An ounce of sound sense is worth a thousand tons of that kind of congratulatory clap-trap.

Now comes the paper already referred to, with apparently the only logic at its command on the subject, and, on Sunday, October 24th, gives a revamped report of the "you-tickle-me" meeting of two weeks ago. The matter was not what might be called fresh and new, being far apart from the occasion described and dished up in the same columns the second time. Besides, this warming up of cold soup a fortnight old does not touch the point at issue. This feeding out of reheated sawdust—mush does not set aside the proposition that an appropriation of \$40,000 was obtained from Congress on certain representations, or rather misrepresentations, and that there is an itching on the part of certain pious people to misdirect its use.

Alluding to its reheated report of the sugar-plum reception of two weeks previous, the Salt Lake *Tribune* gets off this soap-suds solution, with which it expects a hungry public to wash it down:

"The News last spring was generous enough to charge that Mrs. Newman, in her struggle to found an Industrial Home here, was only actuated by mercenary motives. In another place in to-day's *Tribune* will be found an address delivered by her a few days since. We wish every Mormon woman in Utah could read it, that they might from it obtain an idea of the real character of the woman, and through it the more fully realize how they themselves stand in the estimation of Christian women."

We do not distinctly recollect what the News said last spring upon the point referred to. We have before us, however, a copy of a statement over the signatures of a delegation of "Mormon" ladies, who asserted that Mrs. Newman, by certain misrepresentations, was attempting to obtain money from Congress under false pretenses. As to the opinion entertained toward them by Christian ladies of a certain stamp, we feel certain that the "Mormon" women as a rule are supremely indifferent. They are also aware of its nature. Perhaps it would be at least equally edifying for the said class of "Christian ladies" to know the opinion the "Mormon" women have concerning them. Probably an exhibit would show a mutuality of view from opposite standpoints that would be highly refreshing.

In looking over the revamped report of the *glorioso* reception rally we observe even it proves that the redemption—save the mark!—of suffering "Mormon" women and children was what brought the \$40,000 appropriation.

The Rev. S. J. Carroll, who presided at the assembly convened for the dispensation of taffy, said, in a speech which was a remarkable mixture of fabrication, pharisaical piety and hyperbolic professions of philanthropy:

"So here the innocent suffer while the guilty are smitten, and it was the magnificent mission of Mrs. Newman to arouse Congress to temper justice with mercy, and offer aid to the victims of polygamy."

Governor West was equally offensive upon that point. We quote the report: "He congratulated himself that he

was one so much honored as to be called upon to take part in this reception tendered to the noble lady—who had so distinguished herself during the late Congress by securing the passage of a bill that was to relieve the wants of her sisters in distress—from the peculiar dilemma in which they find themselves from the enforcement of the laws."

The same species of philanthropic ecstasy seemed to fill the mind of Mrs. Ferry, whose two-weeks-old enthusiasm reached the bursting point and thus gushed forth:

"After years of thought and prayer and research—studying well the real condition of these helpless women and children—realizing the results of the moral leprosy which has its hold on these homes—with a charity greater than her fears she went alone to plead their cause."

This is how the guest of the occasion, Mrs. Angie F. Newman, showed her "holy rapture."

"It is something to emancipate a soul from civil bondage. It is more to emancipate a soul from the deathlike bondage of a false faith; souls imprisoned beyond the light of sun or star; superstitious, ghostly hands holding the rolls; the wasted victims perishing with the famine of the heart."

Now we reproduce the amendment to the civil service appropriation bill, setting apart the \$40,000. We have published it before, but it is not amiss to hoist it as a solemn warning when attempts are made to use it for the benefit of Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Unitarians, or, in the language of Mrs. Newman to us, "Mormon, Jew or Gentile."

"SECTION. 221.—Industrial Home in Utah Territory: To aid in the establishment of an Industrial Home in the Territory of Utah, to provide employment and means of self-support for the dependent women who renounce polygamy, and the children of such women of tender age, in said Territory, with a view to aid in the suppression of polygamy therein, \$40,000 dollars; said sum to be expended upon the requisition of and under the management of a Board of Control to consist of the Governor and Justices of the Supreme Court and the District Attorney of said Territory, and said Board shall only and properly expend said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purposes herein indicated, and shall from time to time report to the President their acts and doings and expenditures hereunder, for transmission to Congress."

We have some more solid, pertinent facts in reserve on this subject. We purpose to give them in due season. When most of them are placed before the public, perhaps it will be proper to ask this question: In view of the fact that attempts are being made by certain pious anti-"Mormon" Christians to use the \$40,000 for people of their own denomination and classes is it true, or is it not true that an appropriation was obtained from the national treasury "under false pretenses?"

PROVO POINTS.

THE PEARSON CASE.

On Wednesday afternoon, Dr. Pike was examined as to the hypothetical results from certain circumstances.

W. B. Borrowman was recalled and testified to the body lying all the time on its back, and that he had put some cotton batting in the wound, and remained with the body all the time.

Samuel Cazier was called. He was sheriff of Juab Co., living at Nephi; testified to having seen defendant on Jan. 9th and 10th, 1886, also of his arrest about a mile and a half from town; the prisoner was somewhat intoxicated; had him put in jail; let him out of the cell into a room where they had a fire that night to get warm; defendant asked what he had arrested him for; I said it was for killing his partner; next morning I told him the same and he seemed to feel bad about it.

GOING FOR THE GOVERNOR.

There was a meeting of the bar on Wednesday night to take some steps in the matter of the Governor's maneuvers to add other places for trials in the District Court, namely, where the Temples are located. It was remonstrated against as extreme folly, and a committee was appointed to confer with the Ogden committee and take such steps as may be necessary against it.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

On Thursday afternoon the motion for a new trial was denied in the Hardy case, and this morning Charles Hardy received sentence for resisting an officer.

The Court asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

Mr. Hardy replied that he thought his house was his castle and he ought to be secure against unreasonable searches; that he had two witnesses that proved his actions, and the officer had none; he was ready for sentence. The Court said it was necessary for him to submit to the law and the arrests of officers; that the jury recommended the leniency of the court; this had been the first offense of the kind, and he did not mean this to be a precedent for others. The sentence was one day's imprisonment and \$65 fine.

H. G. Sager was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny.

THE PEARSON CASE

was continued Friday morning. Ar-

rangements were made to take the deposition of Mr. Cole, at Nephi.

Mr. Highton, for the defense, thought it necessary for the jury to visit the premises where the homicide was committed.

The Prosecutor opposed it, as he saw no reason for it.

The court granted the request, and to-morrow (Saturday) was set for the time.

Mr. Cazier, a witness, was further examined by the defense, but nothing of importance different from Thursday's direct examination was elicited.

Mr. Sidwell was recalled: Assisted as deputy marshal to arrest the defendant; when I overtook him I raised my gun and told him to stop and consider himself under arrest; he threw up his hands; the Marshal came up and we disarmed him; found only a knife; did not see any pistol; Mr. Cazier pulled him off the horse, and he and Mr. Hyde led him around to the buggy and put him in; we took him to the jail; he was under the influence of liquor, I thought. At 10 o'clock that evening, when I went to the jail with a pair of blankets, we let him out to the fire to get warm; he asked what he was charged with; when I told him killing his friend, a man in town, he exclaimed, "What, my best friend, Forrest Green? Then from this on I will lie to you." We put him back in his cell.

The cross-examination of the man Gadd, who was indisposed yesterday, was in progress Friday afternoon. The defense will begin Monday morning.

—Edward Richards, a miner employed near Tombstone, was blown to pieces recently by the explosion of two giant powder cartridges, which he was carrying.

—The Morgan County Court has concluded to build a road through Hard Scrabble Cañon, to enable the people of Morgan to cross to Salt Lake City. This move is made in consequence of the unsafe condition of Devil's Gate bridge and of the road in that vicinity.

—The old Utah Central offices, which are located in the Y., at Ogden narrowly escaped destruction from fire Sunday night. The Molecular telephone wire had fallen across the electric light wire, and the current was turned to the telephone wire, which, being not large enough to carry such a strong charge of electric fluid, generated combustion, and the telephone in the office was ignited. Fortunately the menace was discovered and disastrous consequences averted. The telephone, however, has now lost its talking properties.

WANTED.

BLACKSMITH WANTED IN MARSH Valley, Idaho. Any information can be gained by corresponding with Bishop Gravel or W. C. HAWKINS. dskw

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