

THROUGH A WINDOW IN A BASKET,

was I let down by the wall and escaped his hands."—2 Cor. 11: 32, 33. He also informs us in the same chapter that he was "in journeyings often, in perils of my countrymen, in perils by the heat, then, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils among false brethren, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst often, in cold and nakedness."

Not only were the Apostles Peter and Paul placed in that "peculiar state of affairs," but Paul's companions also, as he himself informs us in his epistle to the Hebrews: "And others had

TRIALS OF CRUEL MOCKING

and scourings, yea, moreover of bonds, and imprisonments; they wandered about in sheepskins and in goatskins; they wandered in deserts and in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth."—11th chap. 36, 39.

Our Savior instructed His disciples to "beware of men" as they would be persecuted and imprisoned, and "hated of all men" for the cause of truth. He commanded them to be in that "peculiar state of affairs," saying: "But when they persecute you in one city, flee ye into another."—Matt. 10: 23. He told them to

TAKE HEED UNTO THEMSELVES,

"for they shall deliver you up to councils." "They shall lay hands on you, delivering you up to synagogues and prisons," telling them to be as "wise as serpents and as harmless as doves."

He Himself was persecuted time after time, and often fled from his enemies to "evade the consequences" of their malicious designs, placing Himself in that "peculiar state" of "hiding up" from his enemies. When preaching to the Jews that He was the "light of the world," and in answering them when they boasted of having Abraham for their father, John informs us (John 8: 59) that the Jews "took up stones to cast at Him, but

JESUS HID HIMSELF."

On another occasion, when Jesus was declaring that He was the Son of God, and that He and the Father were one, we are told: "Therefore they sought again to take Him, but He escaped out of their hands."—John 10: 39. It would be well for this "learned" Judge to again "reflect on this matter," as well as others who have wondered why the Latter-day Saints have to flee from the persecutions of their enemies and have to leave home and friends, and to suffer perils at the hands of a relentless foe. They know that their great Master has Himself suffered the most bitter persecutions, and He has predicted that those who live in accordance with His revealed word, those who keep His commandments, would also suffer many trials and persecutions, even telling them that the time would come when men would think they were doing God's service to kill them. He says: "Remember the word that I said unto you, the servant is not greater than his lord. If they persecuted me, they will also persecute you." But He promises

GREAT BLESSINGS TO ALL WHO HOLD OUT

firm and true to the end, and if they are persecuted, to "Rejoice and be exceedingly glad, for great is your reward in heaven." The Latter-day Saints have suffered very many bitter persecutions, and have been driven from comfortable homes, robbed of their property, murdered in cold blood, and driven into the wilderness by their enemies time after time. Why is it so? Some may ask, but to the Saints themselves it is no longer a mystery; it is significant of signs of the times. They realize the truth of Paul's words: "If we

LIVE GODLY IN CHRIST JESUS,

we shall be persecuted." But blessed are those who hold to their integrity, theirs will be an eternal crown of glory in the kingdom of heaven, while a fearful doom awaits the workers of unrighteousness.

The Saints of God must needs be proven, tried and tested in all things; we need no longer wonder why persecutions rage, and why the powers of the evil one are at work to prevent the spreading of truth. "Woe to the inhabitants of the earth, for the devil is come down unto you having great wrath because he knoweth that he hath but a short time, and the dragon was wroth with the woman, and went to make war with the remnant of her seed, which kept the commandments of God, and have the testimony of Jesus Christ." Isaiah the Prophet says:

"WOE UNTO THEM THAT DECREE UN-RIGHTEOUS DECREES,

and that write grievousness which they have prescribed, to turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people, that widows may be their prey, and that they may rob the fatherless."

J. U. E.

THE GRAND JURY REPORT.

WHAT THEY DID, AND WHAT THEY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE DONE.

Yesterday afternoon the grand jury came into the Third District Court, and through the foreman, M. H. Walker, presented the following report:

To the Honorable the Third District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah;

Your grand jury empaneled for the February term of 1886, respectfully report that they have investigated and reported thirty-two indictments under the United States statutes, and eight under the Territorial statutes.

The following cases under the Territorial statutes have been ignored: People of Utah vs. Hyrum P. Trim, charge, maliciously administering poison to an animal; Fred. Newell, charge, burglary; Charles Peacock, charge, enticing a female of previously chaste character to a house of ill-fame, for the purpose of prostitution; J. C. Roundy and Wm. Appgood, charge, larceny; M. P. Germon, charge, embezzlement; Frank Benedict and Walt Dinwood, charge, battery.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE COUNTY JAIL.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the Third District Court, for the February term, 1886.

Gentlemen—Your committee appointed to investigate and report on the condition of the county jail of Salt Lake County, beg leave to report that agreeable to your instructions, we have made a careful examination of the basement of the County Court House, which is used as a county jail. There is one large cell which is used for a general room, and it is well ventilated and warm, but is very filthy. The other four cells are not in use at present, but with proper care in ventilating and warming all of the apartments, could be used for the purposes for which they are intended. At present some of them are damp. We found one prisoner confined in the jail, Frank McDonald, from Bingham, charged with burglary. There are two other prisoners at the jail, one W. L. Crane, who is doing duty as a cook for himself; Frank McDonald and B. Y. Hampton, who has an apartment on the second floor. These two prisoners were in the yard in the rear of the jail. B. Y. Hampton is practically his own jailer, keeping his key on the inside and getting his meals at Jailer Bart's. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I. M. BARRETT,
A. R. CARTER,
F. M. BISHOP.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NUISANCES.

To M. H. Walker, Foreman of the Grand Jury:—We beg leave to present for your consideration the following report; the result of personal investigation made by your committee, regarding the many evils in this city in the form of nuisances prejudicial to the health of the community, which investigations have been confined to a limited area within the corporate limits of the city.

We do not find the following which should, in our opinion, be eradicated either by action of your honorable body, or worse still, by appeal to the City Council, whose exertions in the past towards abolishing such nuisances have been confined heretofore exclusively to verbal promises;

1st. Mrs. Blythe's, in rear of City Stables; composed of manure to an untended and unknown depth.

2d. In rear of Brischer's Palace Hotel, restaurant, or alley way partially filled with garbage and slops, highly odiferous.

3d. Stringfellow Bros. and Barrows' property near the rear of Thompson's livery stables, being water closets, filled and exposed, demonstrating most satisfactorily, extreme laxity in this vicinity.

4th. 555 First Street, filthy hog pens, very bad, constituting a base for the medical fraternity and undertaker on the approach of warm weather.

5th. Mr. Noble, 629 Brigham Street, a yard where animals run loose, manure and filth about 18 inches deep, adjoining front yard of the Wiscomb property.

6th. Mrs. Bernheisel, near Capt. Wilder's premises, Fourth South and Sixth East, dirty privy exposed, and hog pen adjoining, from which diaphanous odors are disseminated. (Note.—Mrs. B. declares "she will keep all the hogs she wants.")

7th. Gaystord's, corner of Fourth South and Seventh East, a very filthy hog pen and stagnant water slightly impregnated with a greenish tinge that gives body and tone to it.

8th. O. F. Due's place in the Fifteenth Ward.

9th. McDonald's block, Eighth Ward.

10th. Colorado Stables, where a large number of cows and horses are, requires attention, being a very dirty place, with a bright prospect of becoming worse.

11th. Don Tafts and Elbridge's cow pen.

12th. Rear of Jennings' butcher shop.

13th. Several filthy places in rear of Commercial Street, among the number and most disgusting being a very large and open cesspool.

14th. Smith's cow corral, corner of South and Seventh East Streets, where from sixty to eighty cows are kept, from which the infiltration and seepage pass into the adjacent wells, thus giving body with a suspicious flavor and aroma to the water.

The above enumerated list has come under our immediate observation, and demands attention before the summer months appear, if we take into consideration the welfare of the community, for in this heterogeneous mass of filth, as represented, are the seeds of disease whose germinating principles will be fully developed by the approaching hot weather.

Your committee are of the opinion that if the City Council would by ordinance prohibit the keeping of hogs within a radius of one and a quarter miles, say from the southeast corner of the Union National Bank, as an initial point, to take immediate effect, a vast amount of sickness emanating from and carried by such filth, would be prevented, and our mortality bills be greatly diminished, especially as regards the juvenile portion of the community.

We would therefore respectfully suggest that if no active steps are taken by the city authorities toward effecting a "revolution" of these nuisances, by adopting such measures as will tend to give to the citizens a good sanitary "regimen," before the final adjournment of the present Grand Jury, that bills of indictment be found against the within enumerated parties, and others that countenance by their dilatory movements such nuisances as are herein complained of, all of which is respectfully submitted.

E. B. WILDER,
Chairman.

E. W. RUFF,
JOSEPH FOREMAN,
JOHN S. RAINEY,
R. D. McDONALD,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PENITENTIARY AND PRIVATE INSANE ASYLUM.

Your committee appointed to visit the Territorial Penitentiary and private Insane Asylum under the charge of Dr. S. B.

Young, beg to submit the following report: We find the Penitentiary with a capacity of 152; contains at present 146 prisoners, dressed in prison garb, with the exception of a few who have recently been incarcerated and whose suits are being made for them. The prison yard within the adobe walls is kept scrupulously clean, and the same will apply to the sleeping apartments and bath room of the prisoners. The food furnished is substantial, well-prepared, wholesome and sufficient. The prisoners affirm that they are well treated and have no complaints to make, and, with two or three exceptions, are in good health. There being little employment for the prisoners, they are generally idle, which, to say the least, is a bad feature of the system; but with no facilities for employing them within the walls, their idleness is unavoidable. However, there has recently been established in one of the cells or sleeping rooms a school under a competent teacher (one of the prisoners), which is well attended, and with good results.

The prison guards, in our opinion, are not as well provided for as they should be. Their quarters, when on duty, might and should be very much improved, being close, poorly ventilated, and with only low ceilings, forming the roof of the building they occupy, and must, during warm weather, be exceedingly uncomfortable. Their hours on duty being, as we believe, unusually long, they should be provided with comfortable sleeping quarters when off duty.

The private insane asylum, under the charge of Dr. S. B. Young, contains at present one private and fifteen county patients—all harmless. We found them poorly clothed and apparently poorly fed, and their accommodations indoors meagerly furnished. In our opinion, we find this establishment inadequate for the purpose as at present supplied and would suggest that steps be taken through the proper channel for the transfer of the county patients to the Territorial Asylum. We wish to call special attention to the case of one Nicholas Crane, a bed ridden inmate of this institution, who has been confined there paralyzed and helpless for several years. We cannot say whether or not he would be benefited by proper medical aid, but think his case well worth investigating, as he is a man in the prime of life. We understand, however, he has been an inmate of different hospitals in the city, prior to his removal to the asylum. With this exception, the patients are all able to be about, and have spacious grounds for exercise. The above report, in brief, we respectfully submit.

R. D. McDONALD,
Chairman.

SEDMY WOLFE,
I. M. BARRETT,
A. R. CARTER,
E. W. RUFF,
A. J. GUNNELL,
C. H. PARSONS,
Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENCOURAGING WORDS FROM TENNESSEE.

LEE VALLEY, Hawkins Co.,
Tenn., March 29th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Since my last there has nothing occurred in this vicinity of special interest, of a gossip nature. Of course there are some malcontents both vaporous and viporous; but their "bloriation" cause us little concern beyond a humorous contempt. The people west, say in Utah, Idaho, etc., have but a meagre conception, at best, as to the character, disposition, etc., of the people here. It is but natural that, judging from the past events, you should have apprehensions, and the tone of our newspapers more or less augments the same. It is not always the case, however, that the newspapers reflect the honest sentiment of the locality. This, I believe, is happily the case here. There are only a few Saints here, but we know that there are several ready to embrace the Gospel, and are conscientious, but, from early training, are afraid of the popular prejudice. This prejudice, as indicated in a former communication, is being overcome.

Elder B. W. Brown, of Lehi, and S. H. Head, of Preston, Idaho, returned here (this place being the headquarters for the Elders and of the Branch recently established;) on Saturday the 27th inst. Their report is in the main, quite favorable, of course, they met with some opposition; that is to be always expected. But their recent round was productive of most satisfactory results. Verily, the seeds are being sown; and right here I will observe that much of the seed sown by elder John A. Bevan, has fallen on good ground. I have in my mind's eye at this moment, some work for the Elders in a short time.

I hope the families of the Elders will not unnecessarily borrow trouble. The Elders, somehow or other "take" with the people right away. I believe this was particularly the case with Brother Brown, while Brother Head expresses himself as being a "daisy" at enjoying himself upon the homely fare (hog and homely) of our mountain people. If we could only hear the "fool killer" wake up and attend to his legitimate business (but then he might "take in" Zane and Dickson) we would surely be a happy people.

I have not heard from Elder Roskelly for some time. I think, however, all is right with both him and his co-laborer, else President Tanner would have informed us. They have a good field and I believe they are working it faithfully.

I feel to congratulate Elder John Nicholson and others on their release from the "pen." I mention him more particularly because of our familiarity with his works. We watch with a great deal of interest the machinations of the enemy, our hearts bleed for those who suffer for the kingdom, and our prayers go up constantly in their behalf. Let them sacrifice no principle, but endure to the end, "When life's

fitful dream is o'er" verily they shall have their reward.

OCCASIONAL.

EUREKA NOTES.

Surprise Party—Uphill Work for Saints in Tintic, etc.

EUREKA, March, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

As glorification and indignation meetings seem to be the order of the day, the good people of Eureka are not behind their neighbors in this respect. The lucky man this time was Brother Robert Gillespie, who is leaving us for his home in Provo. Nearly every Latter-day Saint in the branch entered into a kind of conspiracy to give him a surprise party before leaving. As Brother Gillespie made no resistance we took peaceable possession of his castle last night about 7:30.

Said castle not being quite as large as the one in Edinburgh, we filled it to overflowing, and a jollier set for the next three hours is seldom seen. Many and brilliant were the speeches made eulogizing the many good qualities of Brother Gillespie as a staunch Latter-day Saint and a faithful Sunday School teacher. With nuts, cakes, candies, songs and recitations, the time passed merrily.

To tell the truth, our little branch just now is struggling for an existence. It seems almost impossible for a Latter-day Saint, no matter what his qualification as a tradesman may be, to obtain employment in this camp. Brother Gillespie, like many other good men who have been here, must go elsewhere to find a job.

The News comes regularly, and is a source of great consolation to us. It still holds its own in the great conflict now waging in Utah—a conflict of might against right. Every lover of truth must feel gratified to see the bold stand taken by that paper against the many wrongs and cruelties heaped upon a few God-fearing, industrious and honest individuals because of their peculiar religious belief.

It is gratifying to see that there are enough of able, brave, fearless men who will step to the front and not only show up the errors and fallacies of our bitter, relentless enemies, but set forth the plain and simple truth.

It is easy to float with the tide, but to stand calm, resolute and collected in the midst of the foaming billows of persecution, malice, hatred and strife, like a lighthouse on a tempestuous coast, requires an adjusted combination of the best material God has on hand to make men of.

ORR.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES MISSION.

ELDERS ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED AS VAGRANTS.

Elder Jacob Jacobsen, writing to the President of the Northwestern States mission from Minneapolis, Minn., on the 31st ult., says:

"Elders Mortensen, Cransen, Young and Bagley have labored in the vicinity of South Bend since last report. They feel well and report the Saints in that place the same. Elder F. Petersen thinks he has realized as much progress in his field within the last month as usual. Elders Wrighton and Jacobsen are north of here in Morrison Co. They have not been able to hold forth in public. Elders Swensen and Bodily report finding some good people, and also some that were otherwise disposed. They were

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF VAGRANCY, and being unable to furnish the required bonds—which amount was \$50 each—they were conducted to the county jail, in which they were incarcerated for more than one week to await the action of the court. When they were arraigned a number testified against them, but they were discharged, as nothing illegal was proven against them. They express no regret at their experience, but rather rejoice like expounders of old, to be counted worthy of being persecuted for the truth's sake.

"Elder Bagley is laboring in the vicinity of Council Bluffs and feels well in the work.

"Elders Stringham and Durfee report their field as being not very promising, and say it is difficult traveling because of muddy roads, which indeed is true of Minnesota also.

"Elder Thustrup and I have been north of here and visited the Saints and friends since we came from Wisconsin, and I am gratified at being able to report them feeling well. We have not been able to hold many meetings, though we have talked and walked a great deal."

Elder E. O. Wilcox, writing from Wynoose, Wayne Co., Ill., on the 31st ult., states that he and his companion returned to that place the day previous from a two weeks' trip, during which they held 11 meetings, making 17 meetings held by them during the month of March. Though the weather was bad, he says he never had a better time during his mission. They got a house to preach in which had been refused them in January last, and the first meeting resulted in a desire to hear more, and as the interest continued to grow they held five meetings there, leaving a good impression and finding eight families who were willing to provide for them and make them welcome. One man attended these meetings who had tried

several different creeds and become disgusted with all of them, and though prejudiced at first he finally yielded to reason, acknowledged his belief in the doctrines they taught, gave them the money to send for a Book of Mormon for him and will doubtless be baptized in time, as will quite a number of others in the same vicinity also, from present indications. Their trip was not all pleasant though, for they got into one neighborhood where, when night overtook them and the rain was pouring down, they were refused entertainment at seven houses at which they applied, but finally succeeded in the eighth attempt.

Some months since we published an interesting article from the pen of Brother W. J. Silver, the capable machinist and civil engineer of this city, on the subject of electricity as a condenser, which had then been newly mooted by an English scientist, and in which some suggestions were made as to the feasibility of adopting it in mines and smelters for the settling or dispersion of foul gases, poisonous fumes, etc. It seems from the following copied from a recent issue of the *Milling World* that the experiment has been tried elsewhere and proved successful: "Dust and smoke in factories may now be dealt with by electricity. It was recently asserted at the meeting of the British Association in Montreal, in a paper by Prof. Lodge, that a dusty atmosphere could be speedily cleared by the passage of electric sparks. A prominent lead smelter of Wales, reading a report of this meeting, determined to apply the scheme to purifying the atmosphere of his works, where the fumes of volatilized lead were continually escaping from the flues and poisoning the atmosphere. An experimental shaft was made of barrels with windows cut in them, and the electric spark was transmitted. The experiment is claimed to have been a complete success."

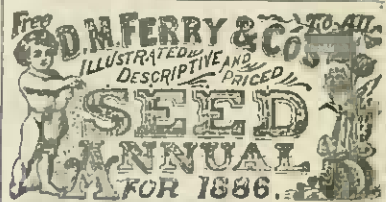
Woman, do you suffer from painful periods? If so, it is wrong, and Warner's safe cure will, by restoring the delicate organs to their proper condition, soon remove it and give you health.

The Wrong Place for Scales.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1886.—In the spring of 1881, had a slight eruption, particularly on the hands, itched intensely. Spread to my face and my eyes swelled, and nearly closed. Face and hands covered with scales. Consulted physician with no relief. When I had given up hopes of recovery, took twenty bottles of Warner's safe cure, which completely cured me. It is one of the greatest remedies of the age.—Capt. W. B. Robinson, U. S. Marine Inspector.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.



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INFORMATION WANTED.

OF BRADLEY CHANDLER, WHO WAS last heard from at Nauvoo, Illinois, May 15, 1846. Authentic information of his present whereabouts, if living, or, if dead, of time and place of death, will be thankfully received and liberally paid for, by L. C. CHANDLER, Sacramento, California.

WANTED IN SALT LAKE CITY,

An energetic business woman to solicit and take orders for THE MADAME GRISWOLD Patent Skirt Supporting Corsets. These corsets have been extensively advertised and sold by lady canvassers the past ten years, which, with their superiority, has created a large demand for them throughout the United States, and any lady who gives her time and energy to canvassing for them can soon build up a permanent and profitable business. They are not sold by merchants, and we give exclusive territory, thereby giving the agent entire control of these superior corsets in the territory assigned her. We have a large number of agents who are making a grand success selling these goods, and we desire such in every town. Address, MME. GRISWOLD & CO., 923 Broadway, New York.

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